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1903

Pure
Florida Flowers
and Fruits

Jessamine Gardens

Jessamine Fla.

In the Land of Flowers.

A Booklet by Walter N. Pike.

(With Portrait of the Author.)

During 1894 Mr. Pike contributed a series of twelve articles, under the above title, to The Mayflower, which elicited so many favorable comments, coupled with suggestions that the articles be issued in the form of a booklet, for general circulation, that it was done. Mr. Pike revised the original chapters and added another, containing many valuable suggestions to those who contemplate making their future homes in Florida, or investing in the State in any way. The various chapters cover a wide range of highly interesting and very fascinating subjects. There are descriptions of trips on the St. John's, Ocklawaha and Indian rivers, containing vivid pen portrayals of the luxuriant vegetation lining their banks; descriptions of the rich tropical gardens of the Ponce de Leon and Tampa Bay Hotels, two of the largest and most famous hosteries in the world; an account of the marvelous and world-famed Silver Spring and the beautiful Indian legend connected with it; a very interesting and instructive account of Orange and Lemon growing, with descriptions of several varieties of the Citrus family not familiar to the inhabitants of the North; and many more equally as interesting subjects are fully treated in an instructive and interesting manner. Not the least interesting is a chapter describing the mammoth proportions attained in this climate by many of the common pot plants of the North.

The booklet will prove of exceptional value to the prospective tourist or home seeker, while to the great majority for whom there is no release from the rigors of a Northern winter, it will furnish an enchanting picture of a land "where it is Summer in the Winter time." Many who have long been familiar with Mr. Pike's Floricultural writings have expressed a desire for his picture, and he consented to allow it to appear as a frontispiece in the booklet. It is a fine half-tone likeness from a photograph, taken especially for the purpose. Price of booklet, 10 cents per copy.

"Your booklet called 'In the Land of Flowers' is received and gives us much pleasure. I have read a dozen or more books about Florida. In comparison, I find one distinguishing excellence about yours which makes it unique; that is—it is peculiarly Floridian in its literary genius. Its easy, graceful style and its buoyant spirit seems the creation of sunshine and flowers. I have, for several years, known the parts of Florida you describe, and I find the information you give to be very comprehensive and accurate. Its masterful combination of the Esthetic and the Practical makes it a classical guide-book to the State. It is, for popular use, the best book about Florida that has yet appeared."—CHARLES F. RUSSELL, N. Y.

FLORIDA SHELLS AND CURIOS.

We offer here a list of some of the most useful, interesting and curious Florida Souvenirs and Curios for the benefit of our patrons. The articles composing this list we have carefully selected, after personal inspection, as the most desirable among the long list of Souvenirs and Curios for which Florida is justly famous, and which are so eagerly purchased by the thousands of tourists who, every winter, flock to "The Land of Flowers." Many of the articles here offered are especially appropriate for birthday gifts, party favors, holiday presents, etc., and their value to the recipients will be vastly enhanced on account of their association with the land where it is always summer.

ALLIGATOR TOOTH JEWELRY.

This very unique and popular jewelry is made from highly polished alligator teeth set in rolled gold, and produces a very pleasing effect.

Double Tooth Breast or Lace Pin.....50c.
Gent's Scarf Pin, very pleasing.....30c.

FISH SCALE JEWELRY.

This must be seen to be appreciated, as no pen can convey any adequate idea of its fairy-like beauty; its frosty whiteness and silvery sheen rivaling the famous Mexican filigree silver work. Particularly fine for evening wear.

Breast or Lace Pin.....30c.
Orange Blossom Scarf Pin.....20c.
Pansy Scarf Pin20c.

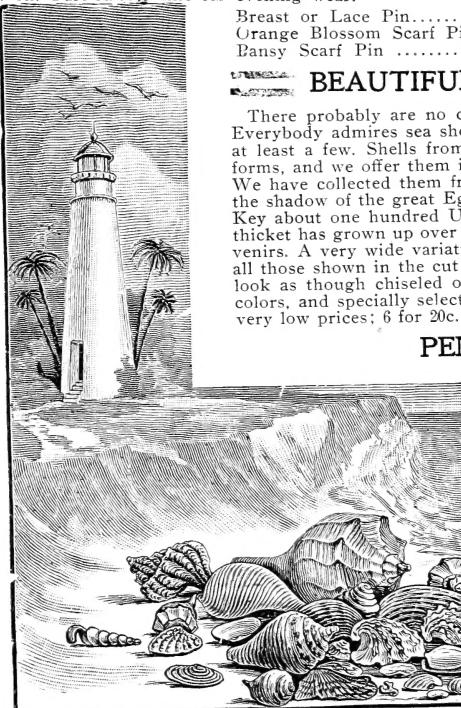
BEAUTIFUL SHELLS FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.

There probably are no curios so popular with the majority as these "gems of the ocean's bed." Everybody admires sea shells, and no cabinet collection of curios or "specimens" is complete without at least a few. Shells from the Gulf of Mexico are justly noted for their great beauty and variety of forms, and we offer them in collections at prices so low that every one can possess a nice assortment. We have collected them from the Egmont Key, an island on the Gulf Coast of South Florida, beneath the shadow of the great Egmont Lighthouse. It is not generally known that there lie buried on Egmont Key about one hundred Union soldiers of the civil war, yet this is a fact, and an almost impenetrable thicket has grown up over the spot. This historic fact adds to the interest and value of the shells as souvenirs. A very wide variation is embraced in the forms, sizes, coloring, etc., of these shells, including all those shown in the cut and many others. Some appear as if highly polished or enameled, while others look as though chiseled out of purest marble. The collections we offer are of assorted shapes, sizes and colors, and specially selected for cabinets, brackets, mantels, etc. We send them postpaid at the following very low prices; 6 for 20c.; 15 for 40c.; 25 for 60c.; 50 for \$1.00.

PEN HOLDER AND PAPER CUTTER.

This is a penholder and paper-cutter combined, nine inches in length, with six microscopic views of St. Augustine in the handle. Very neat and pleasing, and a nice keepsake. 20c. each.

Note—Everything will be sent postpaid at the prices quoted, but can not be sent in the same packet with Seeds, Bulbs or Plants, as the postage rate is one cent per oz.; while on the latter the rate is one-half cent per oz. We guarantee the safe delivery of everything that is purchased from us.



1889--

PREMIUMS

--1903

Besides the premiums offered below we call special attention to the Check Premiums offered on pages 7 and 8. Read carefully the descriptions and conditions stated at the foot of those pages, and on page 13. The Check Premium offer of a \$5 Sago Palm on orders of \$10 or over—going by express at purchaser's expense—is to induce club orders and large individual orders; but when this premium is selected we cannot allow any other premium or discount of any kind on the same order except on the amount over and above \$10. The Check Premium offered on a \$2.00 order—going by express at purchaser's expense—is for a free plant of any variety of Orange, Lemon, Lime or Grapefruit listed on pages 3 and 4. These Check Premiums, with the exception of the Sago Palm Premium, are in addition to the following:

Those sending us \$1.00 may select to the amount of.....	\$1.10
Those sending us \$2.00 may select to the amount of.....	2.20
Those sending us \$3.00 may select to the amount of.....	3.30
Those sending us \$4.00 may select to the amount of.....	4.50
Those sending us \$5.00 may select to the amount of.....	5.75
Those sending us \$6.00 may select to the amount of.....	7.50

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Do Not order anything not offered in this Catalogue.

Be Sure and write your Name, Post-office, County and State plainly, and state whether your order is to be forwarded by mail or express.

Always Keep a copy of the order, so you will know what you ordered. Patrons sometimes forget what they ordered, and complain unjustly.

We Cannot fill any plant order amounting to less than 25 cents, or seed order amounting to less than 10 cents. It takes as much time and material to fill a 10-cent order as it does a 25-cent order.

Any One adding 10 cents to his order can have it packed in a liberal quantity of Spanish Moss, which is so beautiful for decorative purposes. Everybody is delighted with it. Besides, plants or bulbs packed in it are doubly safe, and evaporation is reduced to a minimum. (See description on page 5.)

By Mail we send everything postpaid, at the prices quoted, to any part of the United States and Canada and GUARANTEE their SAFE arrival. Once in a great while a letter fails to reach us, or the package we send gets lost in the mail. When this occurs, the sender, after waiting a reasonable length of time, should notify us of the fact, enclosing a duplicate order and stating how money was sent, and the matter will receive our immediate attention.

By Express—Goods ordered by express are sent at buy'r's expense, but in many cases rather larger plants can be supplied in this way at mail prices, and extras are included to help defray the transportation charges.

By Freight we do not prepay charges, and do not consider it advisable to forward perishable plants by that means to any distance. Freight service is to some extent uncertain, and there are often delays which would ruin a shipment of plants. We do not guarantee safe arrival of freight shipments.

We Guarantee the safe arrival of everything ordered sent by mail or express, but immediate notice must be given us of arrival of anything in bad order.

Money May Be Sent at our risk only by Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft on New York, and Express Money Order. Do not send private checks in payment of bills. Banks now charge 10c. to 25c. for collecting same. As money orders are now sold at almost all Post-offices, there are very few people not within reach of this convenient and secure method of sending money. Be sure and have all Money Orders drawn payable at Jessamine, Florida.

Do Not Send Stamps in payment for goods, if it can possibly be avoided, as we cannot dispose of them except at a considerable discount. Where money cannot be sent by any of the above methods, use paper money, or silver sewed or pasted up in strong paper or cloth, register the letter, and if your order amounts to 75 cents or more, deduct the registration fee (8 cents) from it.

Special Notice—On arrival of a parcel of plants, unpack carefully, taking care to see that nothing is overlooked, and at once check with your copy of the order. If any of the plants appear wilted, set the parcel in luke-warm water for a short time, which will revive the foliage. After potting, do not at once set the plants in the sun; keep in mind the fact they have been in the dark and must again become used to the light. Remember that most plants grown in the dry air of living rooms will be benefited by frequent spraying of the foliage.

HAVE MONEY ORDERS DRAWN PAYABLE AT JESSAMINE, FLA.

(INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.)

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS
AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

W. J. ELLSWORTH, Manager.

THE JESSAMINE GARDENS,

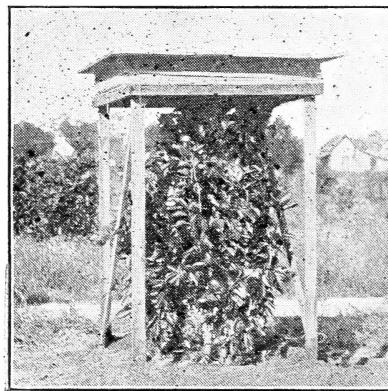
JESSAMINE, PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Grapefruit.

Budded and Dwarfed on the Hardy Trifoliata Stock.

Dwarfed Orange, Lemon, Lime and Grapefruit (*Pomelo*) trees are among the easiest of all pot or tub plants to successfully manage, and are unsurpassed among the many beautiful decorative plants for either window or conservatory culture. Many persons have raised an Orange or Lemon plant from seed, and tended it for years, without being rewarded by either blossoms or fruit. This is because it is the nature of a seedling tree to devote many years to growth before it commences to fruit. On the contrary, the large-fruited and large-growing Oranges, Lemons, etc., when budded or grafted on the dwarf and very hardy Japanese Trifoliata Orange, are dwarfed into lovely little bushes, suitable for either pots, boxes or tubs, just as quince stock dwarfs the pear, or the paradise stock dwarfs the apple grafted on it. But it dwarfs the tree only—they will be just as fruitful and floriferous, and bear just as large and fine flavored fruit as the big trees here in Florida. And they will also begin blooming at a very early age; in fact, these dwarf trees begin to bloom when no larger than a Geranium, and plants only 15 inches high have produced at one time 150 buds and blossoms. But care must be taken or these little plants will kill themselves bearing. All the fruits except 2 or 3 should be picked off as soon as they set, until the trees are at least three years old; after that age they may be allowed to carry a greater number of fruits each year, but it is not wise to allow them ever to overload themselves. In thinning out, leave the fruit evenly distributed all over the tree, each fruit alone by itself. They will continue to thrive and fruit indefinitely—nobody knows how long, for there are pot-grown specimens in Europe which are 300 years old—and these miniature trees, whether white with their deliciously sweet blossoms or loaded with full-sized golden fruits, are exceedingly ornamental, and attract no end of attention and curiosity.

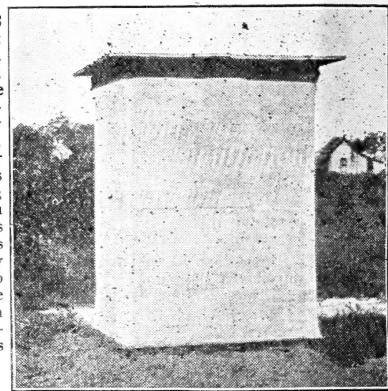
Full printed cultural directions sent with every order for Oranges, Lemons, Limes or Grapefruit for pot or tub culture.



PAINTER TENT OPEN.

"One of my Lemon trees about 3 feet high bore 4 lemons last year that surpassed any I saw in the California exhibit at Chicago in '93. We had several visitors who came to see these large lemons and they could hardly believe their eyes and would say, 'They have the color and shape of the lemon, but are larger than any oranges I ever saw.' The largest measured 14 inches around, the next 13, and the remaining two 11 inches each. The other Lemon tree I have is about the same size as the one mentioned; it bore 11 lemons last year, each one being sufficiently large to make enough lemonade to serve four people bountifully. These lemons have a great deal more juice in them than those I buy, and it is stronger. The two above mentioned trees grow in 12-inch pots."

MRS. EMMA WILSON, Virginia.



PAINTER TENT CLOSED.

Orange Culture in the Lower South.

How They May be Successfully Grown in the Open Ground in all the Gulf States.

One of the practical results from the exceptional cold which visited Florida in the winter of 1894-5, and the more or less frosty ones which immediately followed it, was the discovery, through experimentation on the part of different individuals in widely separated sections of the State, that orange trees may be easily, cheaply and so effectually protected that they may be carried through any degree of cold that will ever visit the State, or any part of the lower South, without the loss of a single leaf or twig. These methods of protection consist of some kind of an enclosure around and over the tree, with an artificial heat inside. For individual trees the simplest and most easily constructed and managed device is the Painter tent, designed by Mr. E. O. Painter, of E. O. Painter & Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., manufacturers of the Simon Pure Fertilizers. The accompanying illustrations show the tent open and closed, and it is so simple that anybody can construct it. Four pieces of joist are set at the desired height and breadth to cover the tree. By gathering the limbs of the tree together and tying up as close as possible, the size of the tent can be much reduced; but it is advisable to make the tent considerably larger than is needed at first, to allow for growth of tree. Floor over the top with boards, either tongued and grooved or batten the cracks, and allow to project 6 or 8 inches beyond the frame all around to protect the cloth underneath. Sew cloth together in strips long enough to go around the frame, and tack the top edge to the frame under the roof. Make a separate frame of 1x2 strip just large enough to slip up and down outside the 4 corner joists, and to this tack the bottom edge of the cloth. The tent is opened by shoving the bottom frame up to the top, the cloth folding in pleats like an accordion, and fastening with a wooden pin or nail.

TO WATER-PROOF AND MILDEW-PROOF CLOTH.

The cloth may be almost any grade of sheeting, but the better the grade the longer it will last and the more serviceable it will prove; and in order to get the greatest amount of service out of it in every way it should be treated to render it waterproof and mildew proof. E. O. Painter & Co. furnish such a cloth treated with paraffine wax, and anyone contemplating using any considerable quantity of cloth would better communicate with that firm. Anyone requiring only a small quantity—say for 1 to 3 or 4 tents—can waterproof the cloth themselves by the following process: Heat together equal parts of linseed oil and rosin; stretch the cloth upon frames and paint with the above mixture while it is hot. To render the cloth more translucent, and to prevent it from sticking together when packed away, it may be painted with lime whitewash before the rosin hardens, using as much as it will take up. So treated the durability of the cloth is increased and it is rendered more impervious to cold. To make cloth mildew-proof prepare the following solution: 1 lb. zinc sulphate, 1 lb. sal. soda, 2 ozs. tartaric acid. Dissolve separately and pour into 40 gallons of water, in which soak the cloth for 24 hours and dry without wringing. In case the cloth is to be subjected to both processes—and it is advisable to do so—apply the mildew-proofing solution first, and then after the cloth is perfectly dry waterproof it as above. Cloth treated to both processes and carefully stored when not in use will last for a number of years.

At the approach of cold weather in late fall bank up the base of the tree as high as possible with dry earth. This is an extra precaution in case plans miscarry in some way and the top gets frozen; all of that part of the tree under the bank will be saved and will quickly grow a new top. Set up the tent but keep it open whenever it is not dangerously cold. At the approach of a freeze drop the tent and place inside of it a lighted lamp or small oil stove. The lamp should have at least a 2-inch wick, especially if it is very cold, and larger would be better. If the lamp is watched, carefully adjusted and not allowed to burn out, it will keep the temperature inside the tent above the freezing point through any cold that will visit the Lower South. In case of extreme cold an extra lamp may be added for safety. In spring, store the tent under cover and it will last several years.

OTHER FORMS OF PROTECTION.

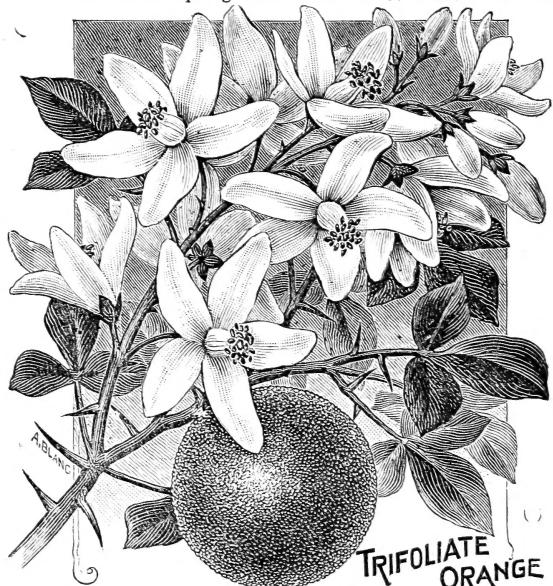
Other devices may also be resorted to in place of the tent. A barrel or box will answer to place over the little tree the first winter, having a door in the side through which to place the lamp and tend it, and a hole bored at or near the top and on the opposite side from which the wind is blowing, for the escape of surplus heat. And as the tree attains size a large box can be built

to enclose it, so constructed that one or two sides of it may be opened in favorable weather to admit light and air. By these simple methods of protection Oranges may be successfully grown in all of the Gulf States and up the Atlantic seaboard as far as Charleston, at least. If possible, choose for trees a sheltered location where buildings or a tight fence will shut off the north and northwest winds, and plant only trees budded on the hardy Trifoliata stock. This stock increases the hardness of the varieties budded on it, changes them into low, spreading bush-form, starts them to bearing at a very early age and causes the fruit to ripen earlier in the fall. The Satsuma is especially to be recommended for planting in North Florida and other parts of the Lower South, on account of its natural hardness and early ripening. Budded on Trifoliata stock its hardness is increased, and when dormant it will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero. The Kumquat, or Kin-Kan, is still harder, and the Mandarin is also of a hardy nature, a naturally dwarf grower and an early and profuse fruitier.

We make a specialty of Citrus fruits on Trifoliata stock and strongly recommend it for grove planting throughout the Orange-Belt of the State, and especially in those sections liable to visitations from frost. While it is a fact that the Trifoliata submits to pot or tub limitations better than any other known stock, and under these limitations becomes and remains dwarf, yet when planted in the open ground in Florida with unrestricted root room and long growing season it is fully equal in vigor of growth to the common orange stocks; and whatever dwarfing is to be observed in open-ground trees will be found to be due to early and heavy fruiting which this stock induces. At the time of the double freeze (94-95) there were growing in the State trees of Satsuma and other varieties of the Mandarin class on Trifoliata stock, varying in age from 5 to 9 years, which ranged in height and spread from 8 to 12 feet, and other varieties at 7 years were 15 feet high. As to its inducing early and profuse fruiting there is no question. We have had a Royal Pome洛 tree (or bush, more strictly speaking) only 4½ feet high, perfect 44 fruits of very uniform size; several Buttercourt Orange trees from 15 to 24 inches high that bore 8 to 13 fruits, many of remarkable size considering the small tree; and a Homosassa Orange tree about 6 feet high loaded with fruit, one branch no larger than one's forefinger carrying 24 oranges. These are only a few examples and show how quickly fruit may be obtained on this stock. It also induces earlier ripening of the fruit, and holds the trees dormant from a week to 10 days later in spring.

KUMQUAT OR KIN-KAN ORANGE.

This unique and wonderfully beautiful Orange is a native of China and Japan. Kin-Kan, in Japanese, means Gold Orange, and its other name—Kumquat—is Chinese for the same meaning. It is also sometimes called Chinese Gooseberry Orange—on account of the size of its fruits and the fact that it is not necessary to let it ever exceed the dimensions of a gooseberry bush. It bears in the most marvelous profusion little miniature oranges no larger than a damson plum, of a rich, golden color, and glittering amid the dark foliage like burnished gold. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and one becomes extremely fond of them. The rind is sweet and the pulp agreeably acid, making a piquant combination. They are also used in cooling drinks, and are delicious preserved and crystallized. The plants commence to bear just as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit, and are loaded with fruit and flowers every year. We have had little bushes only 20 inches high carrying upward of one hundred oranges. And the plants



TRIFOLIATE
ORANGE

often set two or three crops in a year. But it is only when budded or grafted on the Trifoliata stock that it will bloom and fruit young or make a dwarf plant. Seedling plants will not bloom until they are several years old; and budded or grafted plants cannot be produced and sold at a lower price than we charge. The flowers are regular orange blossoms—waxy white and deliciously fragrant—the branches slender without thorns, the leaves narrow and oval, and the plant assumes a fine shape naturally. As a pot plant it will create a sensation everywhere grown. In pot culture it need never become over 18 inches high, if so desired. Price 25 cts. each; larger 35 cts. each, postpaid; splendid fruiting plants, 3 to 4 feet high, and same spread, extra bushy and heavy, by express, \$1.00 each.

LIST OF LARGE-FRUITED VARIETIES.

Prices and Sizes of all except where noted, 25c. each; larger and stronger, 35c. each, postpaid; trees 2 to 3 feet high and well branched, by express, 35c. each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100.

Cleopatra—One of the dainty and elegant *Mandarin* or "Kid Glove" Oranges—so called because the skin and sections part so readily that the fruit may be peeled and eaten without removing one's gloves—and bears the smallest size fruit of this class, but of excellent flavor, having the aroma of ripe raspberries. Very late in ripening and should not be eaten until spring. A most profuse bearer and wonderfully beautiful laden with its elegant fruits. An especially fine sort for pot or tub culture.

Early Oblong—The earliest ripening of the standard type of Oranges. Is really sweet in September but does not change color much before other varieties. Fruit of medium size, round to oblong in shape, and a good shipper and keeper; the tree a vigorous grower and prolific. Valuable on account of its earliness.

King—Belongs to the Mandarin or "Kid-Glove" class. Fruit very large, flattened, with loosely adhering rind and segments; color orange-red, the skin rough, but general appearance fine; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff; flesh deep orange-red, juicy and meaty and has very few seeds; quality very best, its high and peculiar aromatic flavor being very agreeable. Tree an upright, strong grower quite thorny, and leaves large, dark and rich. Fruit at its prime from March to May, but keeps in good condition even later.

Mandarin—Willow-Leaved—The type or oldest known sort of the "Kid-Glove" section. Fruit small and flattened, yellow, spicy and very delicious; entirely distinct from all other sorts.



DWARFED KUMQUAT OR KIN-KAN ORANGE.

Leaves small and willow-like, and the growth slender and elegant. Naturally a dwarf grower and is especially fine for pots and tubs. Strong mailing plants, 25c. each; larger, 40c. each. (No other sizes to offer.)

Pineapple—Originated in Florida and is classed as one of the very best of the standard oranges. The fruit has a slight pineapple flavor, more or less distinct in different specimens, is heavy and juicy, of medium size and peel thin. Tree a very strong, upright grower and prolific.

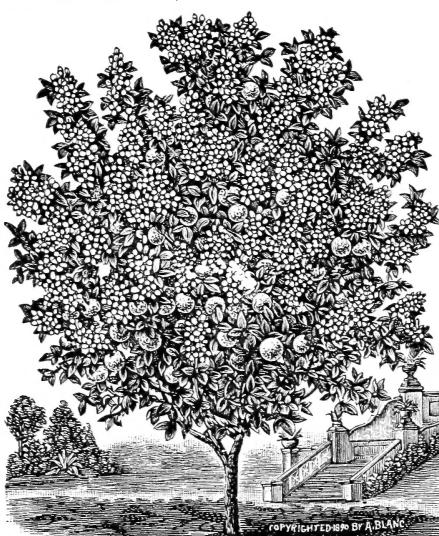
Ruby—The favorite *Blood Orange*. Fruit medium sized, nearly round skin thin but very tough, pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red, and often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. Tree a vigorous grower, nearly thornless, a regular and heavy bearer, and is recommended without qualification for either pot or tub culture and general planting in groves.

Satsuma. (Also known as *Ku Seedless*, *Oonshiu* and *Unshiu*.)—This is the favorite variety in Japan, and is one of the hardiest of all oranges—budded on Trifoliata stock, 20 degrees above zero does not injure it when dormant. Belongs to the Mandarin or "Kid Glove" class, but is entirely distinct. Fruit matures from September to November, but with pot or tub-grown plants it will hang on till March. Of good size and very highly colored, of a deeper shade of yellow than the Mandarin, appearing as if varnished; the shape odd, being flattened as if it had been pressed, and the flavor very aromatic and fine. Tree thornless, very low-growing, with peculiar large leaves, commences to bear while very young, and is very productive. Is especially desirable for pot or tub culture; is one of the most valuable for grove planting, and it should be grown in the open ground in all of the Gulf States.

Tardif (*Hart's Late*)—The standard late orange, the fruit keeping on the tree until July or even later. Of medium size, very solid and heavy, flavor brisk and racy, and few seeds. Tree very vigorous, spreading, prolific and has few thorns. One of the most valuable of all for grove planting.

Villa Franca Lemon—This is considered one of the very best sorts and has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits. Dwarfed Lemons make the finest of house plants, beginning to bear almost at once and producing fruit and flowers in great profusion. They are also practically everbearing, fruit in all stages of development and buds and blossoms usually showing together at any time of the year. Flowers pure white, tinged with pink on the outside and very sweet. Fruit grows larger and is much more juicy than that offered in the markets, and stronger flavored. Everybody should have a Lemon bush, 25c. each; larger and stronger, 35c. each, postpaid; fine, heavy, bushy, 2-year-old fruiting plants by express, 60c. each, \$50.00 per 100. See Lemon Testimonial on page 2.

Lime—All said in favor of the Lemon as a house plant may be said of the Lime. The plant has smaller and more delicate foliage than the Lemon, is a more compact grower and its flowers and fruits are smaller. People become fonder of limeade than lemonade. It is more sensitive to frost than the Lemon, 25c. each; larger and stronger, 35c. each, postpaid. (No other sizes to offer.)



DWARF ORANGE IN OPEN GROUND.



LEMON ON TRIFOLIATA STOCK.

grapefruit is to cut in two crosswise with a sharp knife, sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar and eat with a spoon.) We have had a little Royal Pomelo tree only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ripen 44 fruits of very uniform size, and in the spring the little tree (or bush) was so loaded with flowers that its branches looked like spikes of white hyacinth blooms.

Prices and Sizes of Pomelos, same as Oranges, page 3.

THE TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.

A beautiful Japanese Orange (*Citrus Trifoliata*) which has proved perfectly hardy—without any protection—at least as far north as Philadelphia. A grand tub plant for all points farther north. It differs from other Oranges in having trifoliolate or clover-shaped leaves, larger flowers which are produced in the greatest profusion and over a much longer season, frequently blooming two or three times during the summer. These are followed by orange-red fruits, about the size of a Mandarin orange, which are very ornamental but not edible. It is a dwarf plant, forming a beautiful shrub, from 4 to 12 feet high. It is the very best sort as a stock on which to bud or graft the larger growing edible varieties. As a hedge plant, either for ornament or defense, its value is unlimited. For a hedge, set the plants from 18 to 20 inches apart in a single row. Planted even farther apart they will form a hedge which no animal can force. Strong, healthy, thrifty mailing trees, 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; 6 for 75c.; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$6.50. Fine plants 2 to 3 feet tall, by express, 25c. each; 3 for 70c.; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00.

"Your Trifoliata Orange withstood 38 degrees below zero here last winter (1899). What do you think of that? It was the coldest weather ever known here."—MARY P. HAMILTON, Pa.

"The budded Orange I ordered from you two years ago has three oranges on it. In March and April the tree was just beautiful, it was white with bloom and oh, so sweet."—MRS. B. F. BALES, Mo.



ORANGE ON TRIFOLIATA STOCK.

Everybody in Florida, no matter how far north or west in the state they live, should have at least one Lemon and Lime, as they may be easily protected from all cold that ever visits this state by observing the directions for protection which we give on pages 2 and 3. Our Lemons and Limes are budded on Trifoliata stock, which renders them harder and dwarfs them in size so that they are easily and inexpensively covered.

Pernambuco Pomelo (*Grapefruit*)—The Pomelo or Grapefruit is a most delicious fruit and of late years has assumed great commercial importance. Fruit hangs in clusters, is much larger than oranges, pale yellow, and has a slightly bitter pulp which is extremely wholesome and healthful. The Pernambuco is a fine late sort from South America, introduced through the Department of Agriculture at Washington. A good grower and heavy bearer, fruit medium to large size, the finest general market sort. Pot or tub-grown Pomelos with their immense fruits attract much attention.

Royal Pomelo (*Grapefruit*)—A fine grower and good bearer; moderately early to ripen. Fruit small to medium, with so little of the bitter principle that it is delicious eaten out of hand. (The popular way of eating pomelo or

grapefruit is to cut in two crosswise with a sharp knife, sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar and eat with a spoon.) We have had a little Royal Pomelo tree only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ripen 44 fruits of very uniform size, and in the spring the little tree (or bush) was so loaded with flowers that its branches looked like spikes of white hyacinth blooms.

Prices and Sizes of Pomelos, same as Oranges, page 3.

Specialties in Plants, Seeds and Bulbs.

JAPANESE CEDAR, OR SUGI.

In this rarely beautiful and unique Japanese evergreen (*Cryptomeria Japonica*) we have a most dainty and handsome jardiniere plant for general cultivation—a plant as beautiful as and more graceful than the rare and expensive Araucaria *Excelsa* (for which indeed it is often mistaken), but which has the happy faculty of successfully withstanding the trying atmospheres of living rooms. It is the only plant at present known that is a perfect substitute for the Araucaria in appearance, and which can be grown with perfect success in any living-room. Of a beautiful dark-green color and decidedly novel appearance, it is as decorative as a Palm in any situation, and sure to attract instant attention. Nice plants, 20c.



AGERATUM PRINCESS PAULINE.

AGERATUM PRINCESS PAULINE.

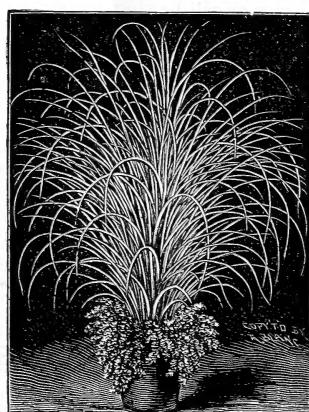
A new and most distinct and novel variety of dwarf, compact habit, rarely exceeding 5 inches in height. A peculiarity of this sort is that both colors, blue and white, are combined in the same flower; the body of the flower being white, while the stamens are of a light sky-blue, giving the flower a very pretty variegated appearance. A very profuse bloomer. 10c. each.

Ageratum Stella Gurney—Unoubtedly the finest Ageratum yet introduced. Of dwarf, compact, even habit, in color a fine deep blue and literally a sheet of lovely fluffy balls of bloom the entire season. Fine for bedding and borders in summer and for winter flowering in the window, as it will bloom the year round. 10c.

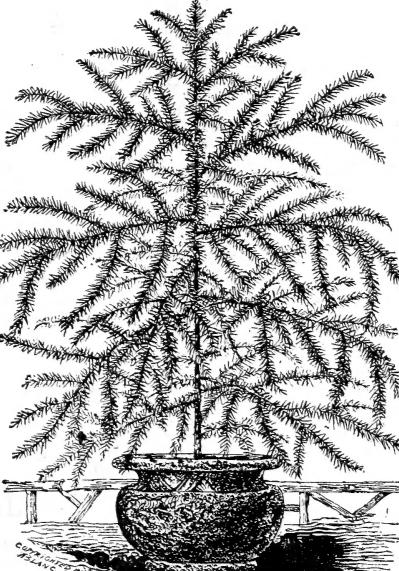
CAREX JAPONICA.

A beautiful Japanese grass of most graceful, fountain-like habit, especially beautiful for table decoration, etc. There is no hint of stiffness—to the contrary, it is a picture of grace and motion, and is a real acquisition. 15c. each.

"The little Lemon tree which I received from you has 3 little lemons on it.—Mrs. C. A. SMYTH, Tex.



CAREX JAPONICA.



JAPANESE CEDAR, OR SUGI.

place, and will grow in comparative shade, forming a dense, drooping mass of the loveliest coloring imaginable. Only 10c. each.

BUTTERFLY ORCHID.

This exceedingly beautiful Florida Orchid (*Epipedium Venosum*) is very hardy, standing quite severe frosts, and will thrive anywhere that a Geranium will. All that it requires is to be fastened on to a rough block of wood or bark and be dipped into water frequently. The plant is composed of a mass of green bulbs and stiff, thick, waxy leaves. In summer it produces long spikes of showy flowers, an inch or more in diameter, of beautiful shades of pink and greenish-chocolate color, changing with age to rich yellow and chocolate. May be grown in pots of peat, moss and charcoal mixed, as well as on wood. Nice plants, 15c. each; or nicely blocked and ready to hang up, as shown in illustration, 35c. each. Very fine, large clumps (unblocked), 30c. each. Anyone can block them with some tacks and wire.

"The budded Orange I ordered from you two years ago has 7 large and very juicy oranges on it. In March the tree was just covered with white and sweet blossoms. I never did eat an orange equal to these."—ANTON KANZ, Texas.



GIANT CIGAR PLANT.

(*Cuphea Eminens* or *Micropetala*.) The cut does no justice to this beautiful but almost unknown plant. In beauty and appearance its flowers rival those of the *Manettia Bicolor*, while the plant grows with the freedom of a weed and blooms constantly—spring, summer, fall and winter. Each stem is surmounted by a spike of flowers, varying in number from 6 to 20 or more, the individual flowers from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, in color a rich scarlet, tipped with bright yellow. When cut and placed in water, the spikes remain fresh and blooming for 2 weeks. Equally adapted for pot culture or summer bedding. 15c. each.

SPANISH MOSS.

(*Tillandsia Usneoides*.)

The long, graceful, silver-gray festoons of this beautiful Air Plant—erroneously called a moss—hang like long streamers from the limbs of the trees, producing an indescribably beautiful effect as it waves back and forth in every passing breeze. In the North it can be used with the most charming effect for draping over picture frames and rustic work in the living-rooms, and for decorating Christmas trees and booths at church fairs, etc. It remains fresh and beautiful for months, and if occasionally taken down and thoroughly wet will remain fresh and growing for an indefinite period. The longest and most perfect strands, 20c per pound. (To Canada, price 30c. per pound.)

Anyone adding 10c. to his order for plants or bulbs can have it packed in a liberal quantity of Spanish Moss. Everybody is delighted with it. See offer on first page.

PANICUM VARIEGATUM.

A very beautiful grass of a trailing or creeping nature, exceedingly valuable for hanging-baskets or pot culture. Its slender, wiry stems grow 2 or 3 feet or more long, and are clothed their entire length with willow-shaped leaves which are distinctly and beautifully variegated with pure white, bright rose and green. It likes a warm



BUTTERFLY ORCHID.

CHENILLE PLANT.

(*Acalypha Sanderi, or Hispida.*)

A most remarkable plant. Out of the axil of every leaf grows a spike of blossom, glowing crimson-scarlet in color, 20 to 30 inches long, as large around as a person's finger, and looks exactly like a long piece of crimson-scarlet chenille cord. They last for weeks before fading, and before they fall off from 1 to 2 or 3 other spikes have started out in the same leaf-axil, and it is thus always in bloom from January to December. It is the most showy pot-plant imaginable, and also fine for outdoor planting in summer. Fine plants only 15c each.



CHENILLE PLANT.

SKY ROCKET.

(*Clerodendron Siphonanthus.*)

This is a most striking and distinct plant. Its fleshy root is perennial, but its stems are renewed annually. These stems grow to a height of 10 or 12 feet in the open ground here in Florida, but under pot culture they grow only 3 or 4 feet. They are clothed from the ground up with long, pointed leaves in whorls of four, overlapping each other like shingles and hiding the stems completely.

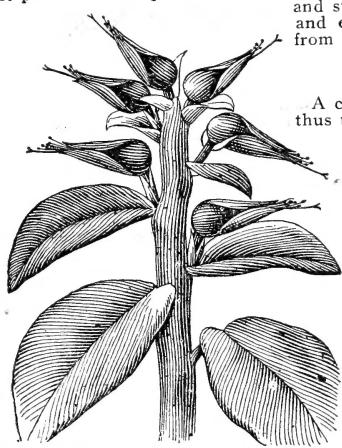
Each stem is surmounted by a large panicle of creamy-white flowers with very slender, slightly curved tubes from 4 to 5 inches in length. After the flowers fall, the calyxes turn to a deep dark-red, and the fleshy seeds are greenish-purple. These seed-heads are highly ornamental, last perfect on the plant for weeks, and are so large and heavy that the stems bend and sway beneath their weight. Grows as freely and easily as a weed, either from the root or from seed. 15c. each. Seed, per pkt., 10c.



SKY ROCKET.

"BIRD CACTUS."

A curious West Indian plant, known botanically as *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*, not a true Cactus at all but belongs to the Euphorbia Family. Its stout round stems are clothed with fleshy leaves from the axils of which appear small red showy flowers. The latter look strikingly like little birds sitting back-to with the tops of their heads, wings and backs bright scarlet, and the stamens and pistils forming the tail feathers. A fine little pot plant of the easiest culture, blooming during the winter months. A fine companion plant for Cacti, etc. 15c. each.



"BIRD CACTUS."

RUSSELIA ELEGANTISSIMA.

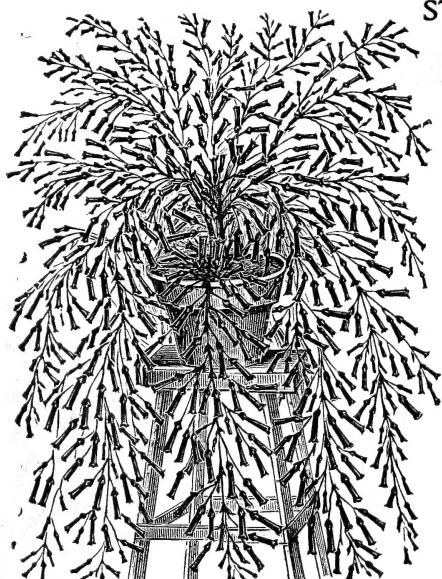
This is a new hybrid which is a great improvement on the old *Russelia Juncea*, or Coral Plant. It is of a drooping nature, forming a mass of long, slender, rush-like stems, which are covered with a shower of brilliant scarlet tubular flowers, forming a perfect fountain of green and crimson. The plants begin flowering while very small, and make a succession of new growths, each stronger and more floriferous. Particularly fine for vases, hanging baskets, etc. 15c. each.



COPY R. T. C. A. BLANC

STROBILANTHES DYERIANUS.

A very beautiful foliage plant which surpasses the finest Coleus in the exquisite coloring of the leaves. Forms a compact plant, 18 inches high, with smooth leaves 6 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. The undulation on the surface of the foliage is furnished with a bluish metallic hue, shading into bright rosy-purple in the center, with light green or grayish-green edges. Produces terminal erect flower spikes 6 inches long, and at a time—in mid-winter—when they will be most appreciated. It is just as easy to grow as Coleus, and bedded out in the hottest sunshine thrives to perfection and colors up grandly. Pleases everybody. Nice plants, only 10c. each.



RUSSELIA ELEGANTISSIMA.



STROBILANTHES DYERIANUS.

VELVET PLANT.

(*Gynura Aurantiaca.*)

A plant of the greatest beauty and just as easy to grow as a Coleus. No other name would be so appropriate as Velvet Plant, for so close is the resemblance that on first sight the plant is almost invariably taken to be artificial. Its stems and leaves are entirely covered with glistening purple hairs, and to the touch are as soft and downy as a piece of rich velvet. They shine and glisten and reflect many shades of color, every time the plant is moved the color of the foliage seeming to change. The more sunshine it receives the darker the color of its foliage will be. 15c. each.

TRADESCANTIA DISCOLOR.

Upright-growing, like the Agaves, reaching a height of from 12 to 18 inches; leaves sword-shaped, stiff and fleshy, rich green above and bright purple beneath, the two colors forming a beautiful contrast. 15c. each; much larger and very fine, 35c. each.

CUBAN HOLLYHOCK OR SOUTHERN BEAUTY HIBISCUS.

We have learned since we gave this plant the name of *Southern Beauty* that it is a great favorite in Cuba and is known as the *Cuban Hollyhock*. In the open ground will grow to the height of 8 or 10 feet, if allowed to do so; but it is better to keep it pinched back to a height of 4 or 5 feet. Every limb and twig is clothed with deeply 5-cleft leaves, the segments toothed and crimson-margined. In late summer and fall (until checked by frosts) it covers itself with extremely handsome and very striking flowers, in color deep crimson, shading deeper in the throat, which is almost black and velvety. As a pot plant it commences to bloom while very small, and we have had them in thumb-pots carrying flowers larger than the plants themselves. 15c. each.



MELON PAPAW.

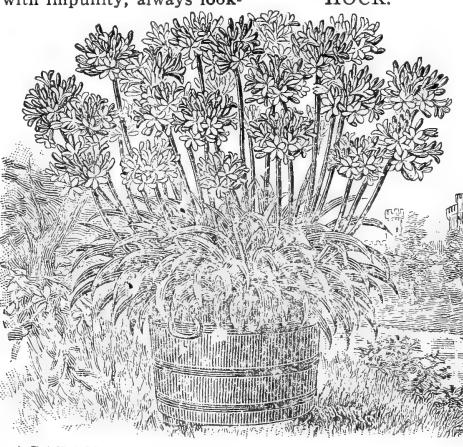
MELON PAPAW. (*Carica Papaya*.)

This remarkable tropical fruit plant makes a magnificent bedding plant for all parts of the country—North and South—and is as easy to grow as a Castor Bean. It forms a branchless, Palm-like trunk clothed with the grandest leaves, each 2 to 3 feet in diameter, deeply cut and divided, of a rich dark-green color, with white midribs and veins, forming a beautiful contrast. If set out in good soil after all danger of frost is past, it will grow with amazing rapidity, attaining a height of 10 feet or more and standing the longest droughts with impunity, always looking fresh and vigorous. As a pot plant the Melon Papaw is highly decorative and very unique. *In transplanting be careful not to bruise either the roots or stems.* We send out the plants with the ball of earth about the roots intact. With them a wonderful tropical effect may be obtained in the garden or on the lawn. Produces flowers in long racemes, which are pale yellow, wax-like and exquisitely fragrant. Price of plants, 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

BLUE AGAPANTHUS.

(*Lily of the Palace.*)

Flower stalks 2 to 3 feet tall, crowned with immense umbels, of from 80 to 100 exquisite long-tubed lily-like flowers which remain unfaded for weeks. One of the grandest pot plants in cultivation. Should be given an abundance of water in summer, while growing and flowering but allowed to rest over winter in cellar or pit. Fine plants 20c. each.

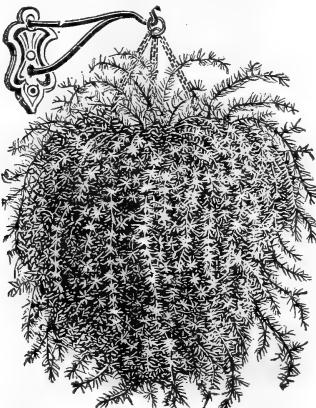


AGAPANTHUS OR LILY OF THE PALACE.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

This is one of the most distinct of all the indoor species of Asparagus. Its plume-like growths of a fresh, light or apple-green hue are thrown up in a free manner to a length of 3, 4 or even 8 or 10 feet, drooping gracefully and naturally from pot or hanging basket. It remains fresh and fair all the year round, and in water it will remain fresh for 6 weeks after cutting, and we have had it remain fresh on the walls perfectly dry for 2 weeks. It succeeds perfectly as a house plant and everybody should grow it. Nice plants, only 15c. each; larger and very fine, 30c. (For other ornamental Asparagus, see page 20.)

"My Asparagus *Sprengeri*, bought less than 2 years ago, has fronds or trailers about 5 feet long."—MRS. E. L. KIPPLINGER.



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

Notice. If your order amounts to \$1.00, return this Check for a free tuber of the beautiful *Phrynum Variegatum*.

SEE REVERSE SIDE.

CUT ON THIS LINE.

Notice. If your order amounts to \$2.00 and goes by express, return this Check for free *Orange, Grapefruit, Lime or Lemon Plant.*

SEE REVERSE SIDE.



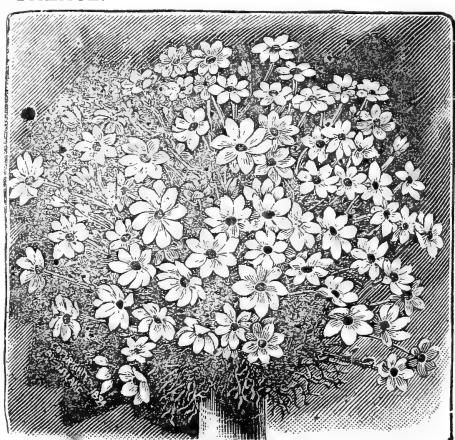
TALINUM PATENS VAR.

TALINUM PATENS VARIEGATA.

A most beautiful succulent, but shrubby dwarf plant, not over 18 inches in ultimate height. Leaves thick and fleshy, splendidly variegated with creamy white, edged with pink and blotched with gray and emerald green. Bears queer little pink and yellow flowers. Of easiest culture and equally adapted for pots or bedding out in summer. 15c each.

COSMOS.

Klondyke—New and entirely distinct in every way, having rich, brilliant orange-yellow flowers and beautifully cut Chrysanthemum-like foliage, with many petioles and midribs of a rhubarb-red hue to the front. The plants grow very large and bushy, and in fall are completely covered from top to base with innumerable rich, orange-yellow flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, producing the most brilliant effect imaginable. Lift and pot before frost and it will be a blaze of flowers until the holidays, rivaling the Chrysanthemums in beauty and brilliancy. Or may be grown in pots from the start, and the plants kept much more dwarf. Seeds, per pkt. 5c.



COSMOS KLONDYKE.

Notice. If your order amounts to \$10 return this Check for free \$5 plant of the beautiful *Sago Palm.*

SEE REVERSE SIDE.



QUEEN LILY.

QUEEN LILY.

A species of *Curcuma*. Sends up numerous broad-bladed, rich green leaves, which are broadly veined and beautifully arched, and a torch-shaped flower-head, consisting of numerous large bracts, which are pure white, beautifully tipped and tinted with pink, and last in perfection a full month. Just under these bracts the true flowers appear, yellow (sometimes white or pink) in color, and looking something like little birds with raised wings. A fine pot plant, or may be grown in the garden in partial shade. If it never bloomed it would still be as decorative as a Palm. In winter store pot of dry soil and tubers in a warm closet or cellar. Hardy in the latitude of New Orleans. Fine tubers, only 10c each.

(ALPINIA)
(NUTANS)

'SHELL LILY'

Check

Good for a \$5 Sago Palm on a \$10 order going by express, without other premiums of any kind whatever. See pages 1 and 13. Return Check with order.

BUTTERFLY LILY.

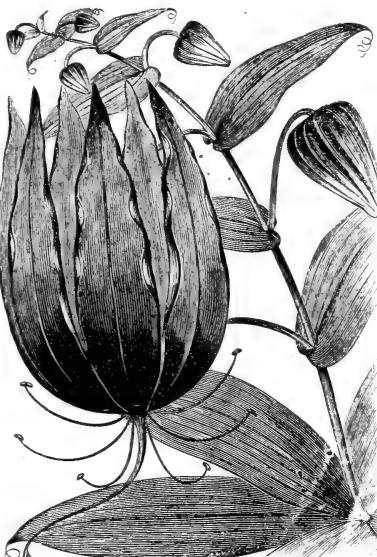
The *Hedychium Coronarium* of the East Indies. The cut conveys but a slight idea of the chaste beauty of the large, snow-white and exquisitely fragrant flowers, looking almost like a bevy of large white butterflies hovering over the plant. Both plant and root are Canna-like, the shoots attaining a height of from 2 to 5 feet and surmounted by large terminal clusters of the beautiful flowers. It can not be given too rich a soil or too much heat and moisture when growing. As a pot or tub-plant it is truly magnificent. Frequent applications of liquid manure are beneficial, and also keeping the pot standing in water 2 or 3 inches deep. Fine roots, only 10c.

"On my Butterfly Lily have been 8 flower-stalks in bloom continuously since Sept. 1st. On quiet evenings the odor is noticeable for 30 feet away." —S. S. ROPER, N. J.



BUTTERFLY LILY.

CLIMBING LILY.



CLIMBING LILY.

SHELL LILY.

Sends up arching stems clothed with delightfully aromatic, rich green leaves, and terminated by racemes often 2 feet long of brilliant, Orchid-like flowers, each shaped like an exquisite crinkled shell, and in colors yellow, orange and white delicately combined and strikingly contrasted. Almost as ornamental as the finest Palm, and will grow to perfection for anybody. The Arabians call the leaves "angels' wings;" they retain their fragrance long after being dried. 15c. each.

PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM.

A most elegant plant for either pot culture or the open ground in summer. The shoots grow from a foot or 18 inches to 3 feet high, and the leaves are from 6 to 10 inches long and 2 to 6 inches broad. They are bright, pale green, beautifully variegated with pure white and rich cream, the variegations being extremely diversified; indeed it is almost impossible to find two leaves exactly alike. In some leaves the whole area is pure white or rich cream color, in others only one-third or one-half, while in others it is reduced to a few stripes or faint lines—and all these variegations in one plant. It is a grand plant to border Canna and other beds with. Tubers may be wintered dry like Gladiolus, 15c; 3 for 40c.; 6 for 75c.; 12 for \$1.30.



PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM.

Check.

Good for a FREE plant of Orange, Lemon, Lime or Grapefruit if your order amounts to \$2. and goes by express. Return Check with order.

Check.

Good for a FREE tuber of the *Phryniun Variegatum* (illustrated and described above) if your order amounts to \$1. Return Check with order.

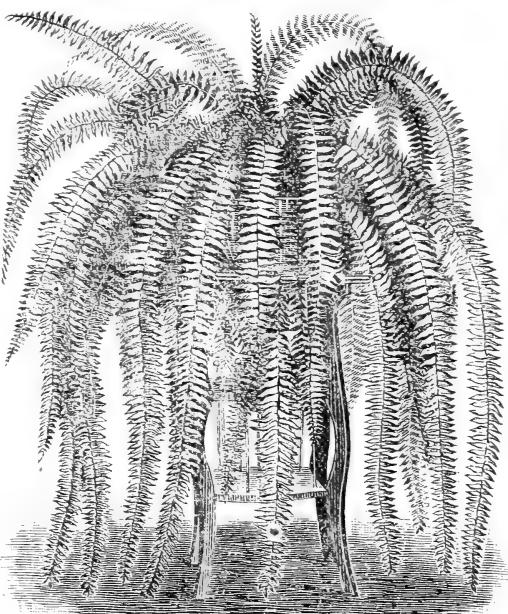
ROSA DE MONTANA.

Botanically, *Antigonon Leptopus*. A splendid tuberous climbing plant of Central Mexico, described by its discoverer as one of the most beautiful climbers he had ever beheld. Its beautiful rose-colored flowers are produced in racemes 2 feet long, and in such profusion as to give the resemblance of Roses at a distance; hence one of the Mexican names is Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. In the North it should be wintered in the house or cellar, but in the South it is perfectly hardy, thriving wonderfully, and should be found in every yard. Will probably prove hardy much farther north if planted deep and heavily mulched over winter. It is especially fine for piazza screens and trellises. Strong roots, 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

TWO CHOICE FERNS.

Boston Fern—No other Fern ever attained such widespread popularity and the demand for it seems unending. The cut shows its habit of growth,

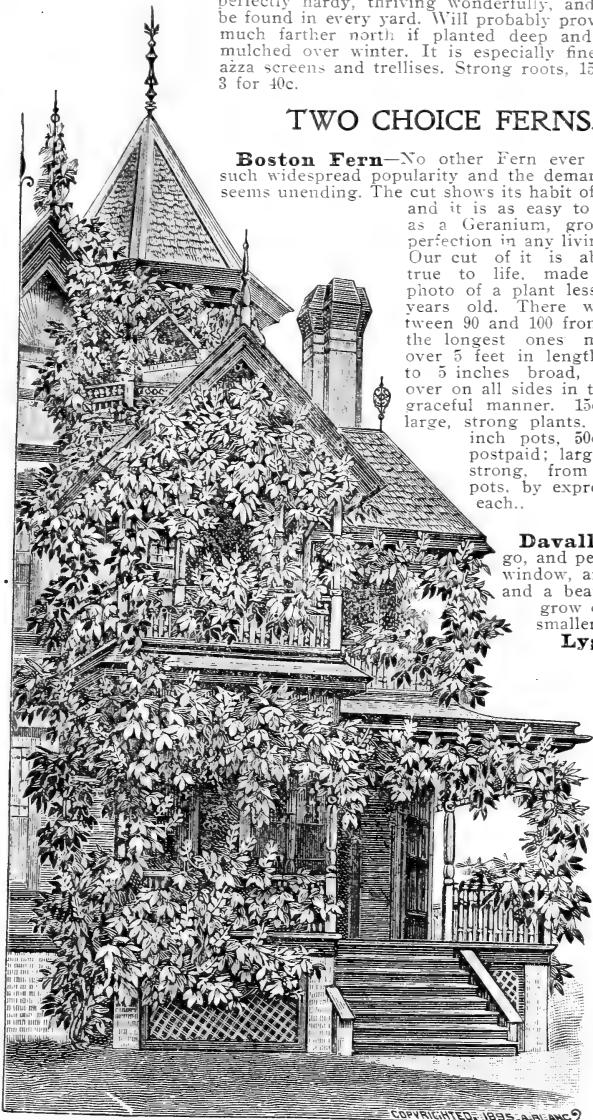
and it is as easy to manage as a Geranium, growing to perfection in any living-room. Our cut of it is absolutely true to life, made from a photo of a plant less than 2 years old. There were between 90 and 100 fronds, and the longest ones measured over 5 feet in length and 4 to 5 inches broad, arching over on all sides in the most graceful manner. 15c. each; large, strong plants, from 4-inch pots, 50c. each. postpaid; larger, very strong, from 5-inch pots, by express, 50c. each..



THE BOSTON FERN.

Davallia Stricta—A Fern of great beauty from the Malayan Archipelago, and perhaps the easiest of all Ferns to manage. It thrives finely in a shady window, and the fronds being finely cut and feathery—yet of a strong texture and a beautiful shade of green—it makes an exquisite table plant. Does not grow over 2 feet high ultimately, but as a pot plant usually remains much smaller. 15c. each.

Lygodium Scandens—The Japanese Climbing Fern. See page 21.



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THE KUDZU VINE—A PERFECTLY HARDY CLIMBER.

THE KUDZU VINE.

(*Pueraria (Dolichos) Japonicus*) *Thunbergiana*.)

This Japanese climber is the most rapid growing vine known, sometimes 13 inches in one day and 75 feet in a season. It has a tuberous root, which is perfectly hardy everywhere, and in spring sends up vigorous shoots which will quickly shade an entire piazza front, and clamber to the top of the house if allowed to. It was first brought to Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial by the Japanese, who planted it in their department of the Exposition to produce the quickest possible effect. Its foliage is very luxuriant—much like immense bean leaves—and its rose-colored or purple and fragrant flowers are produced in large clusters. For covering porches, arbors, fences, stumps, dead trees, etc., with a luxuriant curtain of foliage and in the shortest possible space of time, there is no climber that can equal it. Price, only 15c. each.



ROSA DE MONTANA, OR ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

SANSEVIERA OR ZEBRA PLANT.

If a plant is wanted to grow anywhere, in or out of the sun, to stand drought, dust and heat, and always look fresh and healthy, order one of these Sansevieras. They are beautiful plants, splendidly adapted for the decoration of rooms and halls, for the centers of vases baskets etc., as they stand all manner of abuse (except freezing and over-watering) with impunity, even preserving their cheerful look when you have forgotten to water them for a month.

S. Zealanica—*Zebra Plant*—This is also known by some as the *Alligator Lily*. Leaves grow to a length of 3 to 4 feet, and are beautifully striped and variegated crosswise with white on a very dark green ground. Native of India, where it is known as *Murva*. 15c.

S. Guineensis—*African Bow-String Hemp*—Very ornamental, and a fine companion plant for the above. Its long, straight sword-shaped leaves, growing from 3 to 6 feet long, and from 2 to 3 inches broad, are beautifully mottled gray and edged with brown. Native of Africa. 15c. each.

BAMBOOS.

These are becoming very popular for pot culture owing to the ease with which they may be grown and their very distinctive and ornamental appearance. They are as decorative as Palms, and as easy to grow as weeds, long-lived and constantly improving with age, and proof against the dust, gas and fluctuating temperature of living rooms. In Florida, and other parts of the South, they will make grand clumps in the open ground. All four of the varieties offered below are hardy all along the Gulf coast, or in a temperature as low as 10 degrees or 15 degrees above zero without serious injury, while *B. Aurea* is hardy at least as far north as Ohio.

Bambusa Argentea—A very hardy Japanese species, eventually reaching a height of 35 or 40 feet in the open ground. The under side of the leaves is glaucous-green, and the canes and foliage resemble immense drooping plumes. A graceful pot plant, and a majestic object in the open ground. Strong, heavy plants, by mail, 35c.; by express, 25c. each.

B. Argentea Striata—Exactly like the preceding except that its foliage is beautifully variegated white and green. Strong, heavy plants, by mail, 35c.; by express, 25c. each.

B. Aurea—Stems yellow and leaves light green. Grows 8 to 12 feet high. Very choice and beautiful. An especially desirable sort for pot culture. Price, 30c. each.

B. Metake—Leaves broad, thick and very strong. Distinct and highly ornamental. Grows about 10 feet high. Very fine for pots and tubs. Price, 20c. each.

NEW GIANT BROWALLIA.

If the young plants are frequently pinched they will grow in nice bushy form—much prettier than in the cut—or if let alone the branches will trail over the sides of the pot, forming a very pleasing effect. Tiny cuttings begin to bud and bloom as soon as rooted and potted up, and from them on are never out of flower. A plant under our observation was not without flowers in 2 years. The flowers measure from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and vary in color from a light blue to a deep violet-blue, with an almost white eye. It is just as easy to grow as a Geranium, and its color—blue—rare among house-plants. Does equally well as a winter-bloomer in the house, or a summer-bloomer in the garden. Nice little plants ready for immediate flowering, only 15c. each.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED PINEAPPLE.

A most beautifully variegated form of the Smooth Cayenne Pineapple so largely grown for market. In this variegated form the leaves are richly marked with longitudinal stripes of white or cream, and at certain seasons or certain stages of growth these variegations are shaded bright pink—a combination of the most exquisite beauty. It is very rare and one of the handsomest

variegated plants known, in addition to which it is of easy cultivation in the living room window and will delight every lover of fine foliage plants. Strong heavy plants from 7-inch pots, by express, \$1.50.

BILLBERGIA OR LOBSTER ORCHID.

Not a true Orchid but one of the air-plants, though best grown in a pot of fibrous peat or soil and moss mixed, kept always moist but with good drainage. Forms a whorl of green foliage which holds water and produces spikes of exceedingly rich bright pink flowers (bracts) which last a long time. 25c. each.

CURCULIGO RECURVATA.

A Palm-like foliage plant much resembling a young Cocoanut Palm. Does not make a stem or trunk but sends up broad-bladed, ribbed leaves which are beautifully arched or recurved. Very decorative and fine for vases and jardinières. Strong plants, 25c each; plants 2 to 3½ ft high, by express, 35c.

SANCHEZIA NOBILIS GLAUCA.

A magnificent foliage plant from Ecuador. Leaves grow a foot in length, of a glaucous green, handsomely veined and marked with bright yellow and white. Flowers yellow with bright red bracts. A beautiful pot plant, and also does finely bedded out in the full sun. 20c each.

SELAGINELLAS.

Curious and delicately beautiful plants, which require about the same treatment as Ferns. Some are erect, with large, spreading, Fern-like fronds, invaluable for cut-flower work, while others are prostrate and creeping, forming an excellent ground-work for Ferneries. We can supply three very handsome species, all different and very choice, including *S. Emiliana*, offered below, for only 25c.

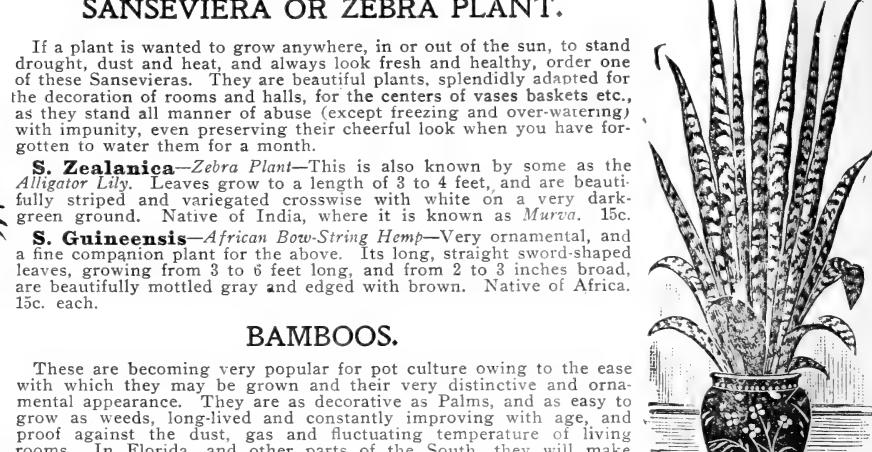
S. Emiliana—A few upright variety, with stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. An exceedingly beautiful sort which is often mistaken for some kind of rare Fern. 15c. each.



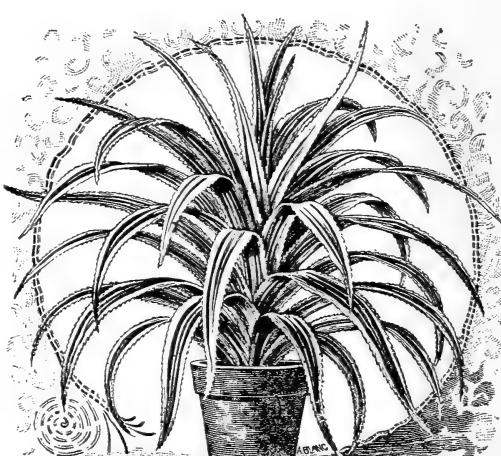
BAMBOO.



NEW GIANT BROWALLIA.



SANSEVIERA.



VARIEGATED PINEAPPLE.

Fancy-Leaved Caladiums.

Simply wonderful in the colorings and markings of the leaves, embracing every degree and shade that can be formed of pure white, deep green and intense crimson. Some idea of the manner of these variegations may be formed from our cut. Of special value for pot culture and for window and piazza boxes. When the foliage dies down in the fall, let the soil go dry, then set them away in a warm, dry, frost-proof closet, without disturbing the tubers. In the spring turn them out and repot in fresh sandy soil. Or first, they may be quickly and easily sprouted in damp moss set in a warm situation. Most of the varieties planted about June 1st in partially shaded borders succeed admirably as bedding plants.

Boileau—Body of leaf medium green with delicate veining or scarlet; center of leaf and ribs deep rich scarlet. 15c. each.

Christiani Ottonii—Leaves white suffused with green and splashed crimson. Lovely. 15c. each.

Duchartrii—Body of leaf rose-pink, profusely veined and traced with sea-green veinings and more or less splashed crimson; very effective; ribs lustrous green and leaf margined with a narrow band of green. 15c. each.

Ed. Moreau—Ribs rich glossy crimson; center of leaf darker crimson; body of leaf rich deep green, profusely spotted with irregularly-shaped white blotches changing to rose-pink. 15c. each.

E. G. Henderson—Green ground thickly splashed and spotted crimson; ribs pink bordered gray and scarlet. 15c. each.

Houlette—Deep green ground; white ribs and center, bordered gray; thickly spotted white. 15c. each.

Juniter—Deep green ground, mottled and spotted white with deep crimson splashes; stems ebony. 15c. each.

Rossinii—Ribs and center of leaf rich crimson; body of leaf rich deep green, with a few large, irregular, bright, blood-red blotches which look as though varnished. Very beautiful. 15c. each.

Wichtii—Entire leaf uniform green with silvery white blotches and a lesser number of larger crimson blotches of very irregular shapes. 15c. each.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any 3 of the 15c. varieties for 35c.

NEW OR VERY EARLY FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.

Arrasuahy—Entire ground of leaf, deep rose-pink over which is spread a net-work of vivid green ribs and veins. A combination unusually beautiful and indescribable. 50c. each.

Baron de Mamore—Very deep green ground thickly specked, spotted and shaded white, more or less suffused crimson; ribs and center of leaf deep shining maroon; ribs bordered maroon and veins and nerves same color. Exceedingly rich and beautiful. 35c. each.

Cacanava—Cream ground shaded green toward edge of leaf; ribs deep rich scarlet with border of same color. Very beautiful sort. 35c. each.

Candida—Center of leaf a big blotch of purple madder cut and divided by white or cream ribs and bordered with gray shading off into a green ground. Fine contrasting effects. 25c. each.

Chantini—Green ground, ribs light maroon, bordered white; center of leaf green. Numerous large and small spots and irregular blotches of a rich, deep scarlet. Striking and handsome. 20c. each.

Cream and Crimson—Body of leaf cream, slightly suffused green, marked with light pink spots that are bordered white. Delicately beautiful. 20c. each.

Dr. Augustine de Castro—Green ground specked, spotted and splashed white suffused pink. Ribs deep scarlet. A handsome sort. 50c. each.

Due de Nassau—Deep green ground uniformly spotted with irregularly shaped deep pink blotches with narrow white border; ribs brilliant crimson bordered light crimson. 30c. each.

Guadalajara—Cream ground shaded green, thickly marked with white blotches and spots changing light pink. Delicate and beautiful. 50c. each.

Harold—Medium green ground, spotted and splashed white; center of leaf gray, ribs deep crimson. Magnificent. 20c.

Junaro—Green ground with numerous small white spots shaded pink; ribs and center deep crimson. 25c. each.

Karmel—Ground work of leaf puckered and crimped, pure transparent white, veined and ribbed with deep velvety green. Looks like a piece of mosaic done in white and green. Simply exquisite. A seedling of our own naming. 30c. each.

Lunocra—Body of leaf deep metallic green, speckled, spotted and shaded rich rose pink shading to rich dazzling crimson at the center. The whole leaf is lustrous and around the border are many intense crimson spots. 50c. each.

ALOCASIA ILLISTRIS.

Otono (meaning autumn)—Ribs deep lustrous crimson widely bordered purple madder shading off to a speckling of crimson. Deep green ground specked, spotted and blotched crimson in a manner which suggests its name. 75c. each.

Pilota—Deep maroon ribs bordered deep crimson. Green ground thickly spotted and splashed with irregularly shaped pink spots which change to light pink and white in some growths. Rich and striking. 40c. each.



FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.

Richenbachian—Medium green ground, ribs pale pink, center rich rose-pink bordered gray, the whole marked with a few small scarlet spots. 20c. each.

Rio Clara—Light green ground thickly spotted and splashed white; center of leaf light violet, ribs and nerves deep pink. 20c.

Roncador—Pink and white ground, green ribs and veins. Presents a chaste appearance. 20c. each.

Sanchoniatum—Dark crimson ribs widely bordered lighter crimson shading off gray; the deep green ground richly marked with numerous rich pink spots and blotches edged white. Very beautiful. 40c. each.

Splendidum—Ribs deep scarlet bordered with wide zone (leaf center) of crimson-maroon. Deep green ground nerved and veined crimson. Very rich. 25c. each.

Triumph de Exposition—Medium green ground, ribs a deep crimson bordered pink; center of leaf light crimson shading off into greenish pink. 75c. each.

Wilma—Deep lustrous green ribs and veins, body of leaf most elegantly and richly marked in shades varying from nearly pure white to rich rose-pink. While the leaf presents an unusual richness and exactness of marking, it is heavy in texture. A seedling of our own naming. 20c. each.

ALOCASIAS.

Rare and very choice foliage plants belonging to the *Caladium* family and very striking and beautiful either as pot plants or bedded out in summer. Elegant for vases and piazzas.

Bataviensis—Has the same general habit of growth as *Caladium esculentum*; the leaves a very peculiar shade of very dark green, while the leaf stems are purplish black covered with a whitish bloom. Very handsome and desirable. Tubers, 20c.

Illustris—Leaves bright green, but so heavily blotched with black purple that the green appears in the form of broad veins and borders; one of the most beautiful and striking sorts of all. Attains a height of 3 or 4 feet, and will grow in shallow water or a very wet place. Also fine for pots or lawn. Tubers, 15c.

Javanicum—Another equally rare and beautiful. Its leaves and stems are of a bluish color; entirely different from the above, and, with its big shield-shaped leaves, presents a strikingly tropical appearance. Tubers, 15c each.

Marshallii—Of medium size and very quick growing; green leaves and dark stems. Tubers, 15c. each.



WEEPING LANTANA.

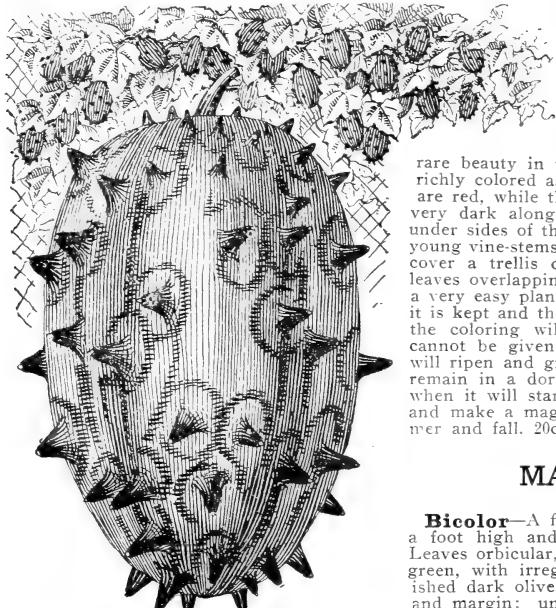
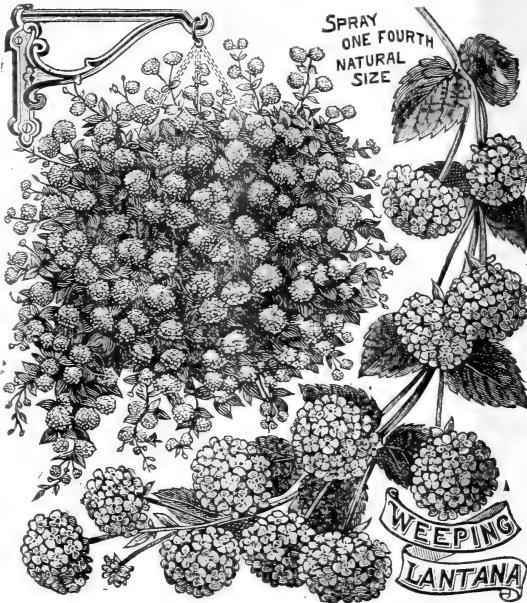
This is in reality the old but rare *Lantana Delicatissima*, which has been introduced at the North as a new weeping variety. However, it is one of the very best, and should be grown by everybody. Fine for baskets, vases, pots or window boxes, also for training on trellises. Produces a great abundance of delicate, drooping, leafy vines, covered nearly all the time with large clusters of lovely lilac flowers with white eye. The color is an exquisite shade which never fails to win the admiration of the ladies. Tiny plants in thumb-pots bloom beautifully and constantly. Only 10c. each; 6 for only 50c.

AFRICAN HORNED CUCUMBER.

A remarkable, curious, delicious and beautiful sort. Will cover a large trellis with very ornamental foliage interspersed with oblong, somewhat 3-sided fruits covered with strong points or horns. For eating green it is tender and delicious and relished by those who cannot bear ordinary cucumbers. When the fruits ripen they turn a brilliant orange and yellow, in speckled and clouded effects. Of special value to the entire South, as it grows luxuriantly and fruits profusely all summer long, after other Cucumbers have died out, and neither bug, worm nor blight troubles it. Per pkt., 5c.; 2 for 10c.

TRAILING BEGONIA.

This is not a species of Begonia, botanically it is *Cissus Discolor*, but is called Trailing Begonia from the coloring and marking of



AFRICAN HORNED CUCUMBER.

its leaves. It is undoubtedly the most beautiful leaved climbing plant in cultivation; in fact, no known plant can exceed its rare beauty in the matter of foliage. The leaves are long, heart shaped and as richly colored as the finest Begonia Rex. The mid-rib and slightly toothed edges are red, while the rest of the upper surface is silver and bronze green—the latter very dark along the crimson mid-rib, and looks like bronze-green velvet. The under sides of the leaves, the leaf-stems, and the young vine-stems are transparent wine-red. It will cover a trellis completely all over, the elegant leaves overlapping each other like shingles. It is a very easy plant to manage, but the warmer it is kept and the more sun it gets the richer the coloring will be. Where sufficient heat cannot be given it during winter, its leaves will ripen and gradually fall off and the vine remain in a dormant condition until spring, when it will start into growth at every joint and make a magnificent display all the summer and fall. 20c. each.

MARANTAS.

Bicolor—A fine ornamental variety about a foot high and of close, compact growth. Leaves orbicular, ground color pale glaucous-green, with irregular-shaped blotches of polished dark olive midway between the midrib and margin; under surface of leaves rosy purple, furnishing a fine contrast, 20c. each.

Massangeana—A beautiful and most useful dwarf-growing variety, especially adapted for use in connection with Ferns for filling Fern dishes, jardinières, etc. Its leaves have an exquisite, silky appearance and are beautifully covered with rich markings; the outer portion is olive-green, the middle a silvery gray color, ornamented with large blotches of dark velvety purplish maroon. It is of a much neater habit of growth than the cut indicates. Fine plants, 25c. each.

OTAHEITE ORANGE.

This wonderful Orange is a regular natural little dwarf, growing no larger than a good specimen Geranium, and equally easy to manage. Incredible as it may seem, it has produced flowers and ripened its fruit perfectly in a 2-inch pot. Its beautiful blossoms are produced in the greatest abundance, are as fine and large as other Orange flowers, and possess the same delicious fragrance. The fruits are about half the size of ordinary oranges, but of an insipid flavor. It is not unusual for the plant to produce a full crop of its exquisite flowers while yet full of its pretty fruits. It is a plant of remarkable beauty, and has received unstinted praise from every quarter. Fine mailing plants, large enough to bloom, 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

For Edible-Fruited Oranges see pages 3-4.



TRAILING BEGONIA



MARANTA MASSANGEANA.



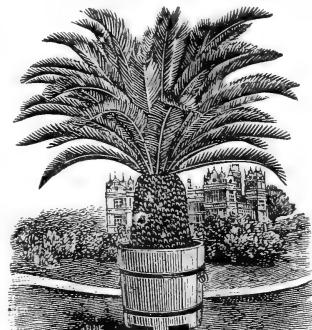
SAGO PALM OR CYCAS REVOLUTA.

This is the so-called *Sago Palm*, and is sometimes called the *Japanese Fern Palm*, which is a very appropriate name. In young plants the stem is bulb-like, but develops into a stem or trunk as it grows older. The leaves, which are like elegant Fern fronds, are remarkable for their great beauty, which is retained for years, as the leaves do not die and drop off every year, as they do on most plants. While the frond-like leaves are of most graceful appearance, they are also of a firm, strong texture and difficult to injure. They are of a dark, deep green, and look as if varnished, which gives them a beautiful, shiny appearance. The leaves are in great demand for floral decorations, and often sell for two dollars each. It may be well termed a "Family plant," as it lives to a great age and can be kept in the family from generation to generation, growing finer and more valuable every year, proving an indispensable decoration for all occasions. As a decorative plant, both for indoor and outdoor (summer) use, it is without a rival, for its noble and majestic habit is most impressive; and it is very hardy, its heavy, glossy fronds resisting alike the gas, cold and dust to which decorative plants must be frequently exposed. It is suited with any good garden soil. Pots should be well drained, and water applied sparingly during the winter. Northern florists catalogue this plant at from \$2.50 to \$100 each, according to size, which of course keeps it out of the hands of flower lovers in general. We are glad to offer nice mailing size plants at 35c. each; second size, larger and more leaves, 50c. each; third size, still larger and finer, 75c. each; fourth size, fine plants averaging 5 leaves each 12 to 20 inches long, by express, \$1.00 each; fifth size, to 10 leaves, each 15 to 24 inches long, by express \$1.50 each; sixth size plants with 25 to 30 leaves, each leaf 20 to 30 inches long, by express, \$5.00 each.

Note—We have beautiful specimens of all sizes up to plants worth \$10 each. Particulars as to prices, sizes, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on correspondence.

Premium Offer—As an inducement to effort for Club Orders, or large individual orders, we will give a fine \$5 Sago Palm on orders amounting to \$10 or over and going by express at purchaser's expense but without other Premiums of any kind whatever except on the amount over and above \$10. See "Premiums," page 1, and "Notice" and "Check" at foot of pages 7 and 8.

"Just received Palms, etc., by express this morning and am more than pleased with them; they are simply fine, especially the Sago Palm, for which size you sent, if bought at any place near here would probably cost at least 3 times what I paid for this one."—L. MELLE LAVY, Ind.



CYCAS REVOLUTA, OR SAGO PALM.

COONTIE.

(*Zamia Integrifolia*.)



COONTIE, OR ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

roots, ready for immediate effect, and all sure to live 35c. each postpaid; second size, larger and exceedingly

DRACAENAS OR DRAGON TREES.

Amabilis—A strong growing variety with long, rather broad leaves of bright, glossy green, prettily variegated with creamy white and pink or pale violet turning to rose. Strong plants 40c. each.

Braziliensis—A very robust grower, with broad, rich green foliage. Very bold and striking—a really tropical-appearing plant. 20c. each; larger, very fine, 40c. each.

Cooperi—A beautiful form of *D. Terminalis*, with gracefully recurved leaves which are of deep vinous red. A splendid decorative plant. 20c. each; larger, very fine, 40c. each.

Draco—The true *Dragon's Tree* and a very decorative species. Leaves stiff, sword-like, and glaucous green. 20c. each; larger and very fine, 50c. each.

Metallica—Erect, arching leaves, which are coppery purple when young, changing to dark purplish bronze. 20c. each; very strong, 40c. each.

Terminalis Rosea—A magnificent decorative plant, with gorgeous shades of bright carmine, bronzy green and pink on the foliage. It ranks among the most beautiful foliage plants, and in either large or small state it is alike elegant and attractive, its richly colored leaves giving a splendid tropical effect. Makes a beautiful piazza plant in summer and window plant in winter. 25c. each; larger, very fine, 35c. each.



DRACAENA TERMINALIS ROSEA.

CHEAP PALM, ASPARAGUS AND DRACAENA COLLECTIONS.

As we have very large stocks of some of the most desirable kinds of Palms which we catalogue—see pages 14 and 15—we here offer some of them in especially cheap collections, in order that everyone may possess at least a few of these elegant decorative plants. This is an excellent opportunity for flower lovers in the same community to club together and get some fine Palms very cheap. In some of the Collections we include the beautiful ornamental Asparagus *Sprengeri* and Dracaena *Braziliensis*, two plants which are very popular and appropriate for growing in conjunction with Palms.

Palm Collection A—Four plants; one each of *Caryota Urens* (20c. size), *Phoenix Paludosa* (15c. size), *P. Rupicola* (15c. size), and one *Asparagus Sprengeri* (30c. size), amounting at Catalogue prices to 80c., sent postpaid to any address for only 50c.

Palm Collection B—Four plants; one each of *Phoenix Farinifera* (15c. size), *P. Sylvesteris* (20c. size), *Oreodoxa Regia*

or Royal Palm (15c. size), and one *Dracaena Braziliensis* (20c. size), amounting at Catalogue prices to 70c., sent postpaid to any address for only 50c.

Palm Collection C—Seven Palms; one each of *Oreodoxa Regia* or Royal Palm, *Phoenix Cycadifolia*, *P. Farinifera*, *P. Pumila*, *P. Reclinata*, *P. Rupicola* and *Sabal Palmetto*, 15c. size of each, amounting at Catalogue prices to \$1.05, sent postpaid to any address for only 75c.

Palm Collection D—Four Palms; one each of *Phoenix Farinifera*, *P. Paludosa*, *P. Pumila*, and *P. Rupicola*, 50c. size of each, amounting at Catalogue prices to \$2.00, sent postpaid to any address for only \$1.00.

Palm Collection E—Four Palms; one each of *Phoenix Farinifera*, *P. Paludosa*, *P. Pumila*, and *P. Rupicola*; 75c. size of each, amounting at Catalogue prices to \$3.00 sent by express to purchaser's expense, for only \$2.25.

Palms for the People.

Grown Without Artificial Heat and Especially for Window Culture.

For ornamental or decorative purposes few plants can equal the grand and stately Palms. They succeed finely as pot plants in living rooms, and every year of their age adds to their size, beauty and usefulness; but as with Orchids, the high prices at which they are held prevent them from being universally grown, and they can hardly be found outside conservatories of the wealthy. We are happy to be able to offer the following collection of elegant, desirable and easily managed sorts at prices which will put them within the reach of all. They have been grown in latticed houses and are much harder and vastly superior, for window culture, to those grown under glass at the North. In potting Palms the soil should be packed about the roots very firmly, and rather small pots used, shifting to larger sizes only when the pots become filled with roots. They do finely in a soil of loam and sand. Leaf mould does not seem to suit them as well as a heavier soil. There is more danger of using too large rather than too small pots. The drainage should be perfect, and there should not be a lot of unused soil about the roots to become sour. Do not re-pot until the old pots are filled with roots, and instead of using wide pots, use deep ones, as the roots prefer to go down rather than out. They enjoy some sunlight, though some sorts would do better in complete shade than in hot sunshine. Keep the leaves clean by sponging or washing them, and water the soil the same as Geraniums, Roses, etc. Unhealthy yellow leaves are most frequently caused by imperfect drainage, and this trouble may be avoided by careful potting. The scale, which is almost the only insect which attacks Palms, if it appears, which is rarely, may be easily removed by scrubbing the stocks and leaves with a stick or old toothbrush dipped in soapsuds.

All Palms are sent postpaid at prices quoted, except those quoted by express.

Areca Lutescens—One of the handsomest and most useful Palms for house culture, to which it adapts itself readily. Once established, it makes a regular growth, and if given a fair amount of light it will prove superior to very adverse conditions. Its beautiful leaves are pinnate and gracefully arched, rich shining green, and very firm in texture. The stems and sheathing petioles are perfectly smooth, as if polished, yellow in color, mottled with black, forming an elegant contrast with the deep green leaves. (See cut next page.) Flourishes best in the shade. Strong plants, 20c. each; larger and finer, 50c. each; fine specimens from 5-inch pots, by express, \$1.25 each.

Caryota Urens—The *Fish-Tail Palm*—So called from the resemblance of the pinnae to the tail of a fish, appearing as if someone had trimmed the leaves with scissors. One of the very few Palms with bi-pinnate leaves, and is a very elegant species for house culture. Strong plants, 20c. each; larger, 50c. each.

Chamaerops Excelsa—Hardiest of all Palms, said to have endured three degrees Fahr., with only a slight covering. A quick-growing fan-leaf Palm, particularly desirable for window culture, and fine for open ground culture in Florida, where it forms a tall but very slender trunk. (See cut next page.) Price 15c. each; larger and finer, 30c. each.

Cocos Alphonsei—This is known in Florida as the "*Belair Palm*," and is hardy all over the State. It is a very choice and beautiful pinnate-leaved, edible fruited Palm from Southern Brazil, and it should be planted by everybody in Florida for its fruit as well as its beauty. The fruit is golden-yellow, much like a Peen-to-pear in shape, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, with a curious and pleasant acid taste; they are very refreshing on a hot day. The leaves are bright green, pinnate in form, and arch out like great plumes. It is also a splendid sort for pot culture. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 20c.

Cocos Weddeliana—One of the most elegant and graceful little Palms that has ever been introduced. The plant is dwarf and very neat; leaves whitish-green on the underside, arching out most gracefully. It is finely adapted for decorations of all sorts, and easily endures the hardships usually falling to house plants. Beautiful little plants, 20c. each; 12 to 15 inches high, 50c. each. (These prices are very low.)

Kentia Fosteriana—An elegant decorative Palm of easy culture, and should be included in every collection of house plants. It is robust but compact in its habit and growth, and thoroughly distinct. The leaves are broad in all their parts and darker in color than those of other *Kentias*, and the divisions of the leaves always hang down. Fine mailing plants, 25c. each; fine bushy specimens, by express, 75c. each.

Latania Borbonica—The *Chinese Fan Palm*, from which the palm-leaf fans of commerce are made. The most popular Palm in cultivation for decorative work; stands neglect well and also a considerable amount of cold. If grown in partial shade while young, the leaves will be of a richer, darker green. Fine plants, 15c. each; larger, 40c. each; very fine bushy, well-developed plants, by express, 60c. each.

Livistonia Rotundifolia—A miniature fan-leaf Palm of the most exquisite form and appearance imaginable. The leaves are shaped like those of *Litania Borbonica*, but are tiny in comparison, and are produced on very short stalks. A plant only a foot high will have as many as a dozen well-developed, perfect leaves, and such a plant is lovely for table decoration. It is very scarce and rare, is especially adapted for house decoration; and will delight everybody who possesses it. Fine little plants, 25c. each; larger and exceptionally fine, 60c. each.

Creodoxa Regia—The famous and grand Royal Palm, the "Glory of the Mountains" and the Palma real of the Spanish West Indies; one of the grandest of pinnate-leaved Palms. In the tropics grows to a height of over 100 feet, with immense, plumy, feathery leaves and a straight, white trunk. Is very decorative as a pot-Palm, and especially when 4 feet or over in height. Nice plants about 12 inches high, 15c. each; plants from 4-inch pots, 25c. to 3 feet high, by express, 60c.



COCOS WEDDELIANA.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



PHOENIX RUPICOLA.



PHOENIX FARINIFERA.



ARECA LUTESCENS.

PHOENIX—All the species of this genus here offered are hardy in Florida, and should be extensively planted for lawn and avenue ornamentation. The **SABAL PALMETTO (CABBAGE PALM.)** are equally adapted for pot culture at North, being exceedingly beautiful and standing a great variation of temperature.

Phoenix Cycadifolia—A rare species with leaves resembling those of Cycas in form and arrangement. Very rare in cultivation. Good plants, 15c. each; strong plants from 4-inch pots, 18 inches in height, 40c. each, postpaid; fine, well-developed plants, 2½ feet high, by express, 75c. each.

Phoenix Farinifera—Very rapid grower and said to stand the winter climate of Southern France without protection. Leaves of a deeper green than the common Date Palm. Berry shining black, with sweet mealy pulp. A kind of sago-like substance is obtained from the trunk, by the natives of Hindostan, which is used for food, hence the specific name, Farinifera. Good plants, 15c. each; fine plants 2 feet high, 50c. each, postpaid; plants showing full character, 2½ to 3 feet high, by express, 75c. each.

Phoenix Leonensis—A remarkably choice upright growing species, with sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety and of rapid growth. Makes a large tree in the open ground. Plants, 15c. each.

Phoenix Paludosa—A rather short-stemmed species with very long, gracefully spreading leaves; the pinnules long and drooping; native of India. Nice plants, 15c. each; plants 2 feet high, 50c. each, postpaid; plants, 2½ to 3 feet high, by express, 75c. each.

Phoenix Pumila—A handsome and remarkably quick-growing species; will grow in any well fertilized soil. Plants, 15c. each; plants, 2 feet high, 50c. each, postpaid; plants, 2 to 2½ feet high, by express, 75c. each.

Phoenix Reclinata—A very beautiful and hardy South African species. Leaves gracefully reclined. Largey grown as a pot plant for the house for which purpose it is especially suitable. 15c. each; fine plants, 2 to 3 feet high, showing character, by express, 75c. each.

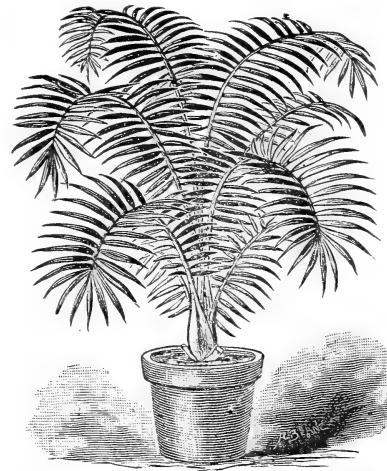
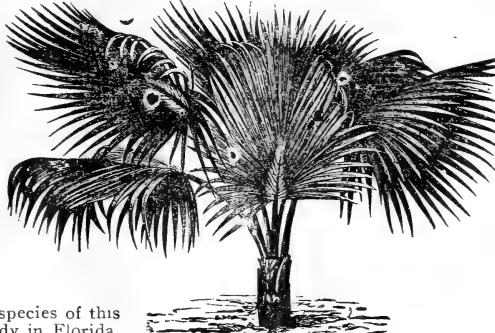
Phoenix Rupicola—One of the most exquisitely graceful amongst Palms, in elegance taking a similar place to that of the *Cocos Weddelliana*. With its wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves, it is a most valuable acquisition. (See cut on opposite page.) Plants 15c. each; fine plants, 1½ feet high, showing character, 50c. each, postpaid; plants 2 feet high, well characterized, by express, 75c. each.

Phoenix Sylvestris—One of the hardiest and a very rapid growing Palm forming magnificent specimens. Leaves grayish-green, very ornamental. 20c. each.

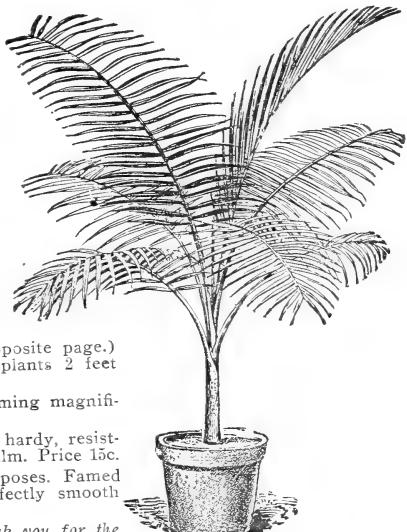
Sabal Palmetto—The historical Cabbage Palm or Palmetto of the South; very hardy, resisting severe cold unharmed, as well as a great deal of abuse. A very ornamental Fan Palm. Price 15c.

Seaforthia Elegans—A most graceful Palm, very popular for decorative purposes. Famed the world over for the feathery elegance and graceful character of its dark-green, perfectly smooth pinnate leaves. 20c. each; much larger and finer, by express, 50c. each.

"I received the Latania Borbonica Palm last week in splendid condition, I wish to thank you for the excellent specimen you sent and to add that I was most surprised at the large size of same for the money invested. I shall certainly recommend your firm whenever I can. I am so pleased that you will find on separate sheet another order for Palms."—SAMUEL J. HUBER, WIS.



PHOENIX RECLINATA.



SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

PALMS CHEAP.

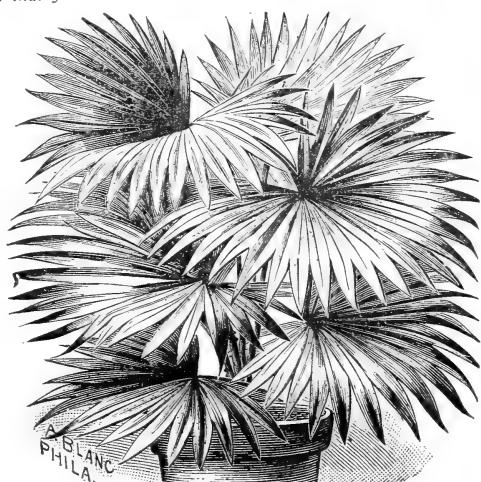
On page 13 will be found some very cheap offers of desirable varieties of Palms of which we have a surplus stock. These we have made up into special collections at special low prices. Everyone is a rare bargain, sure to please.



CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA.



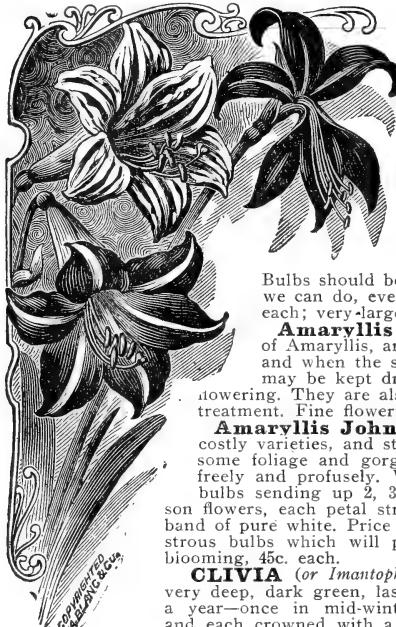
KENTIA FOSTERIANA.



LIVISTONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Bulbs of the Amaryllis Family.

We wish to call special attention to our collection of this class of magnificent flowering bulbs; not that the collection is complete by any means, but never elsewhere have such beautiful and desirable sorts been catalogued at such extremely low prices. Not more than two or three of the Crinums we offer can be obtained anywhere in the North, and they would be catalogued there at much higher prices than ours, and it is acknowledged that our bulbs of this family are the largest and finest ever sent out by any concern.



AMARYLLIS.

CULTURE—Nearly all members of the Amaryllis family require a season of rest from September or October until February or March, during this period giving just water enough to keep the large fleshy roots from drying up and dying. At the close of the resting period, water copiously and keep the plants growing vigorously until the beginning of the next resting season. At the beginning of the growing season, remove the top soil down to the roots and replace with fresh soil containing a liberal quantity of well-decayed manure; also water with liquid manure during the growing and flowering period and shift the plants to larger pots when they become too much crowded.

Amaryllis Aulica Platypetala—One of the most noble and beautiful of all. Produces 2 and 3 flower scapes at one time, bearing immense flowers, rich crimson, checkered with veins of a deeper blood-crimson; a green star and maroon blotch in center. Blooms in November and December. Bulbs 6 to 7 inches in circumference, 50c. each; 8 to 10 inches in circumference, \$1.00 each, postpaid.

Amaryllis Equestris—Flowers 5 or more inches across, opening out very flat and nodding, instead of being in the form of most Amaryllis; in color bright, sparkling orange-red, with a most beautiful green and white star in the center. Bulbs should be ordered previous to April 1st, as they bloom here in March and April in spite of all we can do, even if they are laid on a dry board in the sun. Full grown, blooming size bulbs, only 10c. each; very large and fine, 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Amaryllis Formosissima—(*Jacobaean Lily*)—In shape its flowers differ from all other species of Amaryllis, and in color they are a deep, velvety, intense scarlet. At a distance they look blackish, and when the sun shines on them they have the appearance of being sprinkled with gold. The bulbs may be kept dry over winter, and in the spring set in the open ground, where they will quickly begin flowering. They are also fine for pot culture, and for growing in water like Hyacinths, requiring the same treatment. Fine flowering bulbs, 10c. each; very large, 20c. each.

Amaryllis Johnsonii—Although one of the earliest hybrids, is surpassed by very few of the new and costly varieties, and still remains a favorite house plant with all who know it, not only on account of its handsome foliage and gorgeous flowers, but because of its easy cultivation and its absolute surety to always bloom freely and profusely. With ordinary attention it will flower twice each year—in winter and in summer—the bulbs sending up 2, 3 or 4 flower scapes at one time each bearing five or six large, brilliant, velvety crimson flowers, each petal striped through the center with a broad band of pure white. Price of fine blooming bulbs 25c. each; monstrous bulbs which will produce 3 and 4 flower-stalks at each blooming, 45c. each.

CLIVIA (or *Imantophyllum*) **Miniatia**—Foliage rich and very deep, dark green, lasting all the year round. Blooms twice a year—once in mid-winter—2 flower-stalks at each blooming and each crowned with a bunch of often as many as 35 lovely lilies, uniquely and gorgeously colored. Each lily is 2 or more inches in diameter, of a rich salmon or light flame color tinged with orange, very fragrant, and lasts perfect a long time. Strong plants, 50c. each. Extra large from 6 and 8 inch pots, by express, \$1.00 each.

COOPERIAS, or Giant Fairy Lilies—Charming, summer flowering bulbs closely allied to the Zephyranthes, but distinct in appearance. Have primrose-scented, lily-like, white flowers, on stems 10 to 15 inches high. Equally desirable for pot or open ground culture. We can supply three varieties—Pedunculata, Drummondii and Oberwetteri—at 5c. each or 3 of each for 35c.

Other Fairy Lilies—(*Zephyranthes*)—**Z. Atamasco**—(*Atamasco Lily*) Flowers about 3 inches across, of dazzling whiteness, deliciously sweet-scented and borne on scapes about a foot high. 5c. each; 3 for 10c.; 6 for 15c.—**Z. Candidæ**—(*Peruvian Swamp Lily*) Also pure white, but smaller and in every way distinct from the above. Has fleshy, Rush-like leaves and is a profuse bloomer; 3 for 10c., 12 for 30c.—**Z. Andersoni Texana**—A dainty little species from Southern Texas, having beautiful little golden-yellow flowers much like a Crocus, 5c. each, 6 for 25c.—**Z. Rosea**—(*Pink Fairy Lily*) A very distinct form, with the most beautiful clear rosy pink flowers. A profuse bloomer, one of the most charming species in cultivation and very scarce. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.

CRINUMS—A great interest has lately been taken in these magnificent bulbs as people learn what grand bloomers they are, and how easily managed. Like most members of the Amaryllis

family the Crinums bloom best when they are somewhat pot-bound. May be wintered dormant by letting the soil go nearly dry. The Crinums—and in fact nearly, if not quite all of the various members of the Amaryllis family—are hardy in the open ground throughout the South if care is taken to plant the bulbs deep, so that they will be below the reach of frost. The freezing of the foliage does no harm, and if leaves, or cottonseed hulls, etc., are heaped over the crowns in late fall they will be safe even where the ground freezes 2 or 3 inches deep.

Crinum Americanum—An evergreen species and of the easiest culture, is best grown as a pot-plant and can be wintered in the cellar if the soil is kept nearly dry. Its large, white, exquisitely fragrant Lily-like flowers are produced in an umbel and borne on a tall scape. A striking plant and far more beautiful than many of the high-priced Amaryllis, and in cultivation blooms several times a year. Give an abundance of water when growing and blooming. Blooms best when somewhat pot-bound. 15c. each; 3 for 40c., extra large, 25c. each; 3 for 65c.

"We thought perhaps you would like to know how very much pleased we are with the Crinum Pedunculatum, or St. John's Lily, you sent us last spring. It has now (Sept. 22nd) two blossom-stalks with 48 lilies on them, and the perfume is exquisite. The Crinum Capense Rosea has also sent up a blossom-stalk, but the lilies have not opened yet. We have now 25 different kinds of Amaryllis and Crinums, and those we procured from you have given more satisfaction, generally speaking, than those we have had from other firms."—MRS. L. V. FLINT, Oregon.



CRINUM AUGUSTUM, OR "GRANDOLIA."



CLIVIA MINIATA.



MILK AND WINE LILY.



CRINUM KIRKII.

Crinum Kirkii—This magnificient flowering bulb frequently attains the size of a child's head, and produces flowers of the greatest beauty. Usually 2 flower-stalks, each 2 or more feet tall and of a dark purplish color, are sent up at the same time, each bearing a large umbel consisting of a dozen or more large Lily-like flowers of the greatest beauty and fragrance. The petals are broad and pure white, with a deep reddish-purple stripe down the center of the outside of each, and showing through faintly on the inside. Each individual flower is about the shape and size of those of the beautiful old *Lilium Candidum*. It may be grown as a pot plant, or bedded out in the spring and in the fall lifted and kept dry over winter, like Gladioli, etc., in a warm, dry place. Fine bulbs, first size, 3 inches in diameter, 30c. each; second size much larger, 50c. each; third size, monstrous bulbs, 75c. each.

Crinum Moorei (Ornatum)—One of the very choicest of all the Crinums; perfectly easy to grow and manage and has proved to be perfectly hardy in the open ground in Missouri withstanding the coldest weather there. The true variety is very rare in cultivation and is usually catalogued as *C. Ornatum*. The flowers are produced in umbels of from 10 to 12, in color soft delicate blush with a pink bar through the center of each petal, and deliciously sweet-scented. Each flower has a curved tube 3 or 4 inches long, which gives the entire umbel of flowers a most graceful, drooping appearance. No collection of Crinums can be considered complete without this rarely beautiful species. Fine bulbs, true to name, 50c. each; extra large bulbs, \$1.00 each.

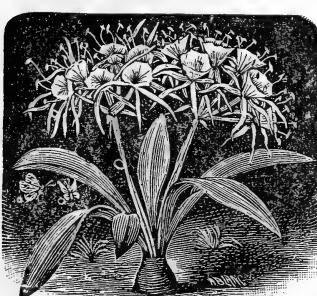
Crinum Pedunculatum (St. John's Lily)—King among Crinums, mature plants having reached a height of 3 to 6 feet, and a corresponding breadth of magnificent foliage. Much like a giant form of *Crinum Americanum*, having the same kind of flowers, only larger and in an immense umbel of 20 to 30 or more. Flowers pure white, very fragrant and produced at intervals throughout the year. Full size bulbs are large and stump-like, and can be sent by express only. Our stock is limited, and has cost us nearly as much as we charge. First size, by mail, 50c. each; very large blooming bulbs, regular giants, by express only, \$1.50 each.

Crinum Seabrum ("Christ and the Apostles")—The fanciful name was given because the plant usually produces thirteen flowers to each umbel, one in the center surrounded by the other twelve, representing Christ and the twelve apostles. An exceedingly choice and beautiful sort. It produces usually 2 flower scapes at one time. The flowers are shaped much like those of the old Annunciation Lily, but have a much longer tube, so that the outer row droops in a very graceful manner. The broad petals are a pure sparkling white, with a light red stripe down the outside, and on the inside a faint, delicate peach blow tint. Strong, flowering bulbs, by mail, 40c. each; very large bulbs, which will flower grandly, 75c. each.

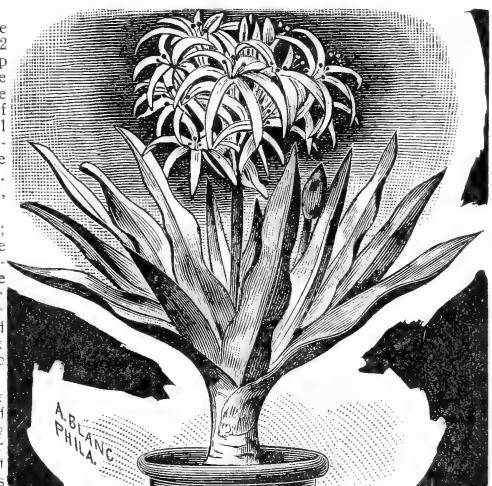
GIANT SPIDER LILY, or SPANISH LILY (*Hymenocallis (Pancratium) Caribaeum*)—This magnificent South Florida Spider Lily produces immense umbels of often as many as 25 flowers, and nearly always 2 or more flower scapes at the same time. The flowers are airy and fragile-appearing, and deliciously sweet-scented. In the center of each flower is a beautiful crown or saucer resembling tissue paper. Particularly desirable for planting out in the open ground for summer blooming. In the fall the bulbs may be pulled up and kept dry over winter, the same as Gladioli, etc., or may be grown in pots and water withheld when they evince a desire to rest. Too large pots should not be used, as they bloom best when pot-bound. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; 6 for 75c.; 12 for \$1.25.

Hardy Spider Lily (*Hymenocallis Galvestonica*)—A hardy Spider Lily which may be planted out in gardens all over the North, like a Peony, and have clumps of this elegant and charming flower in the yard with no trouble after once setting it out. Bears an abundance of white flowers equally as beautiful and fragrant as the tender species. Also equally valuable for pot culture. In the open ground plant the bulbs 5 or 6 inches deep, and in a warm sheltered spot. 15c. each; 2 for 25c.; 5 for 50c.

Hymenocallis Littoralis—A very desirable species from Tropical America, in cultivation in England as long ago as 1742, but never catalogued as far as we know in this country. Leaves sub-erect, bright green, 2 to 2 1/2 feet long; flower-scape 1 1/2 to 2 feet long, bearing an umbel of snowy-white flowers each with a broadly funnel-shaped cup, and deliciously fragrant. Rare and choice, 30c. each.



SPIDER LILY.



CRINUM PEDUNCULATUM, OR ST.

JOHN'S LILY.

Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits.

In this department will be found a fine selection of the most desirable and easily grown representatives of this interesting class of plants. They are far more easily grown than might be supposed, and form a most desirable addition to any collection of plants. All plants of this class offered at the North are obtained from this state. The varieties we offer are carefully selected as adapted for cultivation in pots or tubs, as they dwarf themselves readily under those conditions and fruit nicely. All except the Pineapple may be wintered in the cellar if desired to do so; but the majority are so beautiful in form, leaf, flower or fruit that they are well worthy a prominent position, both summer and winter. They are no more difficult to grow than the average run of pot plants.

ANONA Cherimolia—The *Cherimoya* or *Jamaica Apple* bears delicious fruits from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. in weight, full of rich custard. A fine tub plant, and can be grown in Florida with slight protection. Strong plants from 2½-inch pots, 20c.

Anona Glabra—The *Pond-Apple* or *wild Custard-Apple* of South Florida. Fruit as large as a pipkin apple, handsome and fragrant and palatable to most people. Worthy of cultivation even as an ornamental alone. 15c. each; extra large and strong, 30c. each.

Anona Squamosa—The *Sugar-Apple* or *Sweet Sapote*. A most delicate fruit, much grown in the West Indies and at Key West. The fruit resembles an inverted cone, or a small pineapple minus the crown, and is of a yellowish-green color when ripe; the pulp is very sweet, and of the consistency of soft butter, and contains several shining black seeds. Grows in the form of a bush, and in Florida sprouts readily from the roots when frozen down. A small bush less than 5 feet high has ripened upwards of 30 fruits in one season. At the North makes a nice pot or tub plant. Deciduous in winter. 15c. each.

BANANAS—For prices, etc., see 4th page of cover.

CARISSA Arduina—The *Amatungula* or *Maritzgula* of Natal, South Africa, which the English pronounce unsurpassed for jam making. A choice, rather hardy evergreen shrub with very glossy, thick, Camellia-like leaves, and large, white, fragrant flowers which are borne profusely. Fruit dark red, 1 to 1½ inches long, having a papery skin, and resembling in flavor red raspberries. A fine pot shrub. Fine strong plants, 35c. each.

CASIMIROA Edulis—The *White Sapota* of Mexico and Central America. Fruit about the size of a Mandarin orange and of a delicious, peach-like flavor. An interesting pot fruit and a good subject for growing under the sheds now coming into use in Florida. Fine strong plants, 40c.

CATTLEY GUAVAS.—These two Guavas are something entirely distinct, no musky odor or flavor, the plants hardy enough to stand any temperature above 20 degrees, and for fruitfulness surpassing anything we ever saw. A plant 18 months old has borne 500 fruits. We have had plants less than 18 inches high carrying 165 fruits and a plant which could be covered by a box 4 feet square and 2½ feet deep held 1,005 fruits, bloom and buds at one time. They are ever-bearers after they become established, bearing buds, flowers or fruits in some stage every day in the year. Evergreen, with beautiful, shining, thick, Camellia-like foliage, they would make grand ornamental pot-plants if they never bloomed or fruited. Can be wintered in the cellars at the North or kept growing the year round.

Red Cattley or Strawberry Guava (*Psidium Cattleyanum*)—Fruit rather smaller than an English walnut, of a fine claret color, and a flavor resembling that of a strawberry; makes a beautiful colored jelly.

Yellow Cattley Guava (*Psidium Lucidum*)—Foliation hardly distinguishable from the Red, but the fruit yellowish-green, about the size of a guinea egg, and of a slightly acidulated flavor, also fine for light colored jelly. Considered even harder than the Red species.

Prices—Fine mailing plants of either sort, 15c. each; 3 for 40c. One of each sort of mailing size for only 25c. Larger size of either sort 25c. each; 3 for 65c; or one of each for 40c.

"The two Cattley Guava plants received from you last year are flourishing and are now covered with fruit."—MRS. GEORGE G. CLAPE, Mississippi.

COMMON GUAVAS—Botanically *Psidium Guaiava*, of which there are a great number of varieties, including both round and pear-shaped fruits, and pink, yellow and white-fleshed. The famous jelly producer, and has become to South Florida what the peach is to Georgia or the apple to the North. Is entirely distinct in every way from the Cattley Guava, both the bushes and the fruit attaining a greater size. The fruit of most varieties has a peculiar musky odor and flavor, but nearly every one soon becomes passionately fond of it. Makes a fine pot or tub shrub but will not endure frost.

Hawaiian Guava—A variety sent us by a friend in Hawaii as being one of the choice sorts grown in the Sandwich Islands.

Sour White Guava—A selected variety largely grown in Florida. Fruit medium size, white, quite acid; extra fine for preserving and especially for jelly.

Sweet White Guava—Fruit about the same size as the above, white, of a somewhat sweetish flavor. Fine for eating raw out of hand or served as sauce on the table; also used for all preserving (canning) purposes.

Yellow-Fleshed Guava—Another selected Florida favorite sort. Fruit large, deep green skin, flesh yellow. Has less seeds than the above sorts, flavor extra fine, slight acid; a delicious sort for use raw on the table or all other purposes.

Prices—Nice mailing size plants of the above four Guavas, 15c. each, 3 for 30c.; 90c. per dozen.

"The Fig I got of you last January is about one foot high, and is now (Oct. 30th), loaded with fruit; and we are almost on top of the Rockies. It is a great curiosity here."—MRS. SUSAN EZEKIEL, Colo.



CATTLEY GUAVA.



FIG GROWING IN A POT.

FIG—The fig is a fruit so delicious, and so easily raised, and the whole plant so ornamental and interesting, that it should be grown everywhere. Those who have never eaten any but the dried figs of commerce can not form any conception of the lusciousness of a fresh fig, or preserved figs and cream. They make splendid tub plants for the North, and are as easy to grow as a Geranium. They usually bear some fruit the first season and thereafter are literally loaded. Figs may be grown in the open ground as far north as Rochester, N. Y., where they are perfectly hardy when treated as follows: On the approach of cold weather tie the branches together closely, then bend downwards as close to the ground as possible and fasten there by tying to stakes. Then cover over and around with boards, over these a thick layer of straw, and over the straw a covering of four or five inches of soil. Very large bushes or trees may be treated in this manner, as the stems are very flexible. It is best to plant figs in as warm a position as possible, such as the south side of a building or tight board fence. They may also be very successfully grown as pot or tub plants and be wintered in the cellar or pit.

Celestial or Sugar Fig—Small, pale violet, very productive, and so exceedingly sweet that in favorable weather they will preserve themselves on the tree. Fine plants, 20c. each; larger, by express, 30c. each.

KEI APPLE, or Dingaan Apricot—Botanically *Aberia Caffra*, a South African spiny shrub, much used for hedges in Cape Colony. Yields round lemon-colored fruits an inch or more in diameter, having an agreeable, somewhat acid flavor and making a most palatable preserve, and in an unripe state it used for pickling. Strong plants, 35c. each.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—Fine varieties offered on pages 3 and 4.

MANGO—Botanically *Mangifera Indica*, one of the most productive and rapid-growing tropical fruit trees known. Its fruit is larger than an egg, kidney-shaped and so deliciously flavored that a small boy has been known to eat twenty-five at a sitting. It is an evergreen, with beautiful Laurel-like leaves from six to ten inches long and two or more inches broad, the new growth of a rich wine color, changing to a dark shining green. A most ornamental pot or tub plant for the North. Should be planted by everybody in South Florida, as it sprouts readily from the root if cut down by frost. Though it makes an immense tree in the tropics, it bears in two years from the seed and five-year old trees in this state have borne thousands of mangoes. 25c. each.

MELON Papaw—(*Carica Papaya*)—For an illustration of this remarkable tropical fruit plant see "Choice Specialties in Plants and Bulbs," page 7, where it is also described and offered as an ornamental. Aside from its highly ornamental character it possesses many remarkable qualities, one of which is its peculiar property of making tough beef tender. This is commonly practiced in the tropics, where the plant is universally grown. The meat is sliced and wrapped up in the bruised leaves for half an hour or so, or rubbed with the rind of the fruit. The ripe fruit also possesses wonderful digestive qualities and has been called vegetable pepsin. It is said that a slice eaten for dessert will prevent indigestion, while it is recorded that stubborn cases of dyspepsia have been cured by a continued indulgence in the fruit. The ripe fruit is sliced and eaten as one would a melon, and has a very peculiar flavor, exceedingly rich and spicy. When in fruit the plant is a most striking object. The trunk, without branches, forms a column set around thickly with melons, in tiers one above another, the lower ones ripening first. Plants are male and female, and at least one male plant must be grown to obtain fruit. Plants, 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

MYRTUS Tomentosa—(*Downy Myrtle*)—A very handsome small evergreen shrub, from Northern India, bearing beautiful pink five-petaled flowers, resembling in size the Dog Rose. The flowers appear in such wonderful profusion that the leaves of the plant are almost completely hidden, and the branches weighted to the ground. The flowers are followed by fruit, about the size of a gooseberry, red in color and of an agreeable sweetish taste; fine for jam, etc. It should be grown in every Florida garden for its fruit, and at the North as an elegant pot shrub. (See cut and further description on page 26.) Price fine plants 15c. each; strong plants from 3-inch pots, 30c. each.



DOUBLE RED POMEGRANATE.

OTAHEITE Gooseberry—Botanically *Cicca disticha*. A rare and beautiful tree of strikingly tropical appearance, bearing large quantities of waxy white berries resembling cherries in shape and size, growing in clusters like currants and with a sharp acid taste, ripening in mid-summer and useful for pies, preserves, etc. The graceful pinnate leaves are a foot or more in length, with a faint tinge of wine-color on the new growth, and the long racemes of waxy berries hang directly from the large limbs and branches. Worthy of extensive cultivation simply as an ornamental, as a pot or tub plant North and in the open ground in Florida. Sprouts up readily from the roots when frozen down. 15c. each.

PINEAPPLES—It was this delicious fruit a Huguenot priest described more than 300 years ago as being of such excellence that the gods might luxuriate upon it, and that it should be gathered only by the hand of Venus. It is one of the most beautiful decorative plants imaginable, and is well worth growing on that account alone; but it will fruit in a greenhouse or a window. Should be re-potted frequently during the first year.

Red Spanish—The Pineapple of commerce. Ruddy yellow when ripe; sub-acid, sparkling. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Egyptian Queen—Very showy, of fine flavor, and most prolific, bearing more surely than any other sort. Flavor something like that of a wild strawberry. 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Pernambuco—A very rare pineapple, especially adapted for pot culture on account of its fruiting while young and very small. Fruit so tender and juicy it must be eaten from the rind with a spoon. A tumbler full of juice can be squeezed from half an apple as readily as from a lemon. It is almost as tender and juicy as a watermelon, and its aroma and flavor are superb. Foliage tinted bronze and is highly effective and ornamental. 30c. each.

POMEGRANATES—This beautiful and delicious fruit, sometimes called the *Carthaginian Apple*, was known and cultivated in the very earliest annals of the world's history. Should not be confounded with the ornamental sorts, offered on page 27, which produce worthless fruit or none at all. Pomegranates are delicious and may be wintered in pit or cellar.

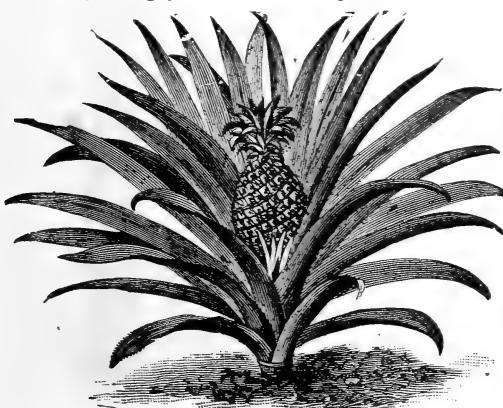
Double Red Pomegranate—Possesses the double merit of producing fine flavored fruit and as fine flowers as the strictly ornamental sorts. Flowers perfectly double and measure 3½ inches across. Blooms and fruits while very small and makes a fine pot or tub plant. 20c. each.

Purple-Seeded Pomegranate—A remarkable seedling of the Sweet Pomegranate and originated in this state. Its distinctive features are the very large size of its fruits, resembling large red apples, a fine sub-acid flavor, and the deep purple of the grains of pulp, resembling clusters of rubies. The juice is as dark as port wine, sprightly and vinous. Has been pronounced "the perfection of Pomegranates." 15c. each.

SAPODILLA or Naseberry—The *Achras Sapota*, of spreading tree-form, with thick, glossy leaves. The fruit can be compared to a russet apple, with the taste of a rich, sweet, juicy pear, with granulated pulp; almost equal to the mango, and the taste does not have to be acquired. Choice and rare; fine for pot culture. 25c. each; larger plants, 35c.

SPONDIAS Lutea—The celebrated *Hog Plum* of the West Indies. Flowers yellowish-white, in panicled racemes. Fruit plum-like, 2 inches long, with a delicious acid, aromatic flavor. A highly esteemed fruit in the American tropics. 25c. each.

STAR APPLE—Botanically *Chrysophyllum Cainito*. A handsome evergreen shrub or small tree bearing purple or green fruits 2 1-2 to 3 inches in diameter, of peculiar but agreeable flavor. Leaves 4 or 5 inches long, dark green above, silver brown beneath, and very handsome. Fine plants, 20c. each; larger, very strong, 40c. each.



PINEAPPLE.

Some Choice Climbing Plants.

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii—A superb plant which may be trained either as a climber or a shrub. Covers itself completely with immense tubular flowers 5 inches in diameter, rich, velvety yellow, with fine white spots at the throat, which is delicately marked with reddish-brown; the lobes thick and waxy, tinged with brown on the outer surface. Magnificent. 20c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Allamanda Williamsii—Entirely distinct from all others and may also be grown in bush form, with trusses of bloom at every point. Flowers thick and waxy, of a very rich yet delicate tint of golden yellow, and deliciously scented. Begins blooming while very small. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Allamanda Neriifolia—See page 24.

ASPARAGUS Plumosus Nanus—Leaves or plumes very dark green, as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, and flat in form like a Fern-frond, yet it is a sturdy, dust and gas proof plant which will flourish in any apartment. If kept in a starved state it will assume a dwarf form 6 to 12 inches high, but give it rich soil and root room and it will climb as freely as Smilax. 15c. each; larger and very fine, 30c. each.

Asparagus Tenuissimus—Imagine the common vegetable Asparagus transformed into a delicate climber, but with far finer and more filmy foliage, transforming everything it touches with the most airy and delicate greenery imaginable. Trained over windows or white curtains the effect is bewitching. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each; extra large and fine, 50c. each.

AGDESMIA Clematidea or Mock Clematis—A very rare climber from Mexico and Brazil, almost unknown in cultivation, to which we have given the name of Mock Clematis. As its name indicates its flowers are Clematis-like, being almost exactly like those of *Clematis paniculata*, but smaller and more delicate in every way, pure white and of lace-



AGDESMIA
OR MOCK
CLEMATIS.

Beautiful evergreen vine, hardy as far north as Philadelphia.

Bignonia Chamberlainii—Flowers funnel-shape, in racemes of from 6 to 8. Hardy in the lower South. 10c. each.

Bignonia Speciosa—A truly magnificent sort, with branches, its very large Maurandia-like flowers are of a soft violet shade, beautifully veined with purple and black; blooms through the spring and summer. Hardy at Charleston, S. C. 15c. each.

CAROLINA JESSAMINE—The far famed Yellow Jessamine (*Gelsemium Semper-virens*) of the South. Covers itself completely with beautiful golden yellow, exquisitely sweet-scented, funnel-shaped flowers. A large vine in full bloom is a sight never to be forgotten, and one beyond the power of pen to describe. It may be grown in a pot or box, trained on a trellis and wintered in the living room or cellar, which would, perhaps, be the best plan at points far North where the winters are usually severe. With slight protection it has proved perfectly hardy in Illinois, and also in Philadelphia. As a trellis plant for the window nothing can be more beautiful and desirable, as it blooms young and is ornamental at all times. A well grown specimen would create a sensation anywhere. Price of fine pot-grown plants, which are sure to grow off rapidly, 15c. each.

CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa Sinica*)—Of the greatest value for hedge-making throughout the South. Will grow in the poorest soil, the canes often attaining the length of 10 or 12 feet in one season, and are beset with numerous



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS.

like mistiness and delicacy. The root is just like a Sweet Potato and produces a delicately beautiful vine with waxy foliage. It grows most luxuriantly and for freedom of blooming cannot be beat, completely covering itself with its loose sprays or panicles of flowers which are simply exquisite in cut-flower work. Blooms for months in succession either in the ground or in pots. Tuber is hardy in the lower South. 15c. each.

BIGNONIA Alba—Flowers tube-shaped, pure white, with yellow throat. Not hardy North. Rare. 20c. each.

Bignonia Capreolata—Flowers tubular, orange-red and very handsome. A fine trellis plant. 10c. each.



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ABERLARD.

CAROLINA JESSAMINE.

SOLANUM WENDLANDII.

large spines or prickles. The leaves are in threes, smooth and glossy, shining as though varnished, and the large, single, snowy white flowers measure about 3 inches across, with a heart of fluffy golden stamens. Lovely for training over verandas, windows, etc., and ornamental at all times. Reliably hardy as far north as Washington at least. Strong open ground plants, 20c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE Golden-Leaved—Leaves small and so netted and veined with yellow as to give this hue the predominance. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Halliana Honeysuckle—Evergreen and blooms almost continuously. Flowers white, changing to light buff. 15c. each.

Red Coral Honeysuckle—Blooms almost constantly, flowers beautiful coral-red outside and yellow within, long and tube-shaped, borne in large clusters, and drooping like a Fuchsia flower. 15c. each.

IPOMOEA Pandurata—(The Hardy Tuberous-rooted Moonflower). Perfectly hardy everywhere. Flowers bell-shaped, 3 to 6 inches across, pure satiny white, with a pinkish-purple throat. Very fine. Flowering tubers, 10c. each; 6 for 50c. Extra large, 25c. each; 3 for 60c.; 6 for \$1.10.

LYGODIUM Scandens (Japanese Climbing Fern)—A delicately and exquisitely beautiful Fern which climbs and twines like any vine and is as easy to grow as Ivy or Smilax. The vines or stems are very slender but wiry and give a lovely effect on a slender trellis or running on threads. Everybody would grow it if they knew how distinct and beautiful it is. 15c.

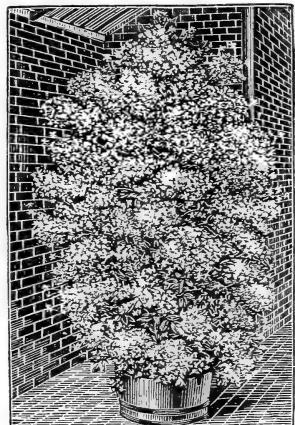
MALAYAN JESSAMINE (*Khynospermum Jasminoides*)—A most beautiful climbing plant with glossy evergreen foliage and producing in great profusion the most delicate, sweet-scented Jasmine-like flowers of the purest white. A well-grown plant will be as completely smothered with flowers as our cut indicates. It blooms when very small, and we have seen cuttings only two or three inches long in thumb-pots bearing clusters of perfect flowers. The flowers are of a peculiar rotate form, something like a wheel, and several are borne together in a loose, graceful cyme. In the Southern States, from Florida to Louisiana, it is perfectly hardy. It is absolutely without fault as an ornamental flowering climber, having no insect enemies, and requiring no coddling whatever, being abundantly able to cope with conditions which would kill outright many vines. As a pot plant it may be grown in the form of a low, spreading, oval shrub by occasionally pinching off the ends of the shoots. Its most profuse season of flowering is during April, May and June. 15c. each.

PASSIFLORA Incarnata—(May Pop or May Apple)—This beautiful Passion Flower bears a profusion of lovely purple and white blossoms, followed by orange-colored fruits as large as an egg or an apple, and filled with a delicious yellow pulp. The roots are perfectly hardy in the latitude of New York if protected, or they may be wintered in the cellar. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Passiflora Quadrangularis Variegata—A beautifully variegated form of the Large Granadilla of South America. Its stems are four-sided (quadrangular) and its large leaves, the size of one's hand, are bright green covered with exquisite white and gold variegations. Produces beautiful white and purple flowers which are highly odorous, followed by large and delicious greenish-yellow fruits 6 inches in diameter and 14 to 16 inches long. A rare plant. 15c. each.



PERESKIA ACULEATA.



MALAYAN JESSAMINE.

PERESKIA Aculeata—(Lemon Vine, or Barbados Gooseberry)—A climbing Cactus with true leaves, much like Lemon leaves, but more fleshy, with stout spines at the base of each leaf. Bears in the greatest profusion the most exquisite single white flowers, resembling white Roses, and of almost overpowering fragrance. These are followed by edible fruits about the size of a gooseberry. No one would ever mistrust from its looks that it belongs to the great Cactus family. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

SOLANUM Azureum—Leaves deeply and beautifully cut, flowers fragrant and lovely, star-shaped, of the richest and most delicate blue, with bright golden stamens, produced in large clusters like great bunches of *Wistaria* flowers, and followed by bright red berries as large as marbles, that remain on the plant for weeks. Almost always in bloom. 15c. each.

Solanum Jasminoides Grandiflora—May be grown as a beautiful climbing vine, or in bush-form if kept pinched back. Completely covers itself with very large clusters of star-shaped flowers, pure white with a violet tinge on the back. Begins blooming while very small and is constantly in flower. 15c. each.

Solanum Wendlandii—As a summer climber, this plant is simply glorious. It is doubtful if any other climber will cover so much space in so short a time, while from June until its growth is checked by frost the profusion of its flowers is simply remarkable. The flowers are produced in immense cymes at the end of pendulous branches. These cymes, or heads of bloom, are from 8 inches to a foot in diameter, containing from 25 to 40 open flowers, but as buds keep opening in succession each head lasts perfect for at least a month, and often much longer. Each individual flower is from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, and lasts several days. When first opening the color is dark blue, but this changes to a light lilac in the center, with a darker edge, and gives flowers of various shades of blue and lilac at the same time. The hotter the situation given it, the more glorious the display it will make. It should be treated as a summer grower only, being deciduous and going dormant in winter. It may be cut down in fall and only the root lifted and wintered. In the lower South the roots are hardy if mulched with trash of some kind. 15c. each.



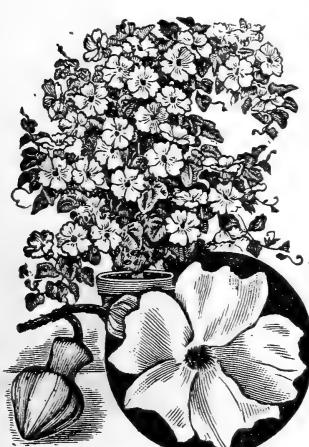
PASSIFLORA QUAD. VAR.

same time. The hotter the situation given it, the more glorious the display it will make. It should be treated as a summer grower only, being deciduous and going dormant in winter. It may be cut down in fall and only the root lifted and wintered. In the lower South the roots are hardy if mulched with trash of some kind. 15c. each.

THUNBERGIA Fragrans—The annual climbing *Thunbergias* are well known to most flower lovers, but this magnificent perennial species is known to but few. It is of a slender, graceful climbing habit—much like the annual sorts—with deep green waxy leaves which are cordate or hastate at the base, giving them a very distinct appearance. But its crowning feature is its flowers. Each one is as large as a silver dollar, of the purest waxy whiteness, with delicate lemon-yellow spot in the center, or throat. The plants begin to flower while quite small, and continue almost incessantly. It is equally valuable for open ground or pot culture, and after growing all summer it may be cut back and potted for the window in winter. 15c. each.

TECOMA Radicans (Trumpet Creeper)—Too well known to require description. Prized for its perfect hardiness everywhere, and its great panicles of lovely, bright orange, tubular flowers, of a thick, waxy texture. May be grown as a beautiful weeping shrub by planting at the foot of a stout stake, and as soon as it has run a few inches above the top, pinching it off, causing it to form a dense, bushy head. The side shoots from the ground up must also be kept off and attention paid to the head to see that it is well formed. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; 6 for 75c.; 12 for \$1.25.

Tecoma Capensis—For description of this see page 28.



THUNBERGIA FRAGRANS.

Dwarf French and Orchid-Flowered Cannas.



INDIVIDUAL CANNA FLOWERS.

Black Beauty—A grand variety with beautiful foliage of a deep bronzy wine red, almost black, as highly colored as a Dracaena. No other plant known equals it in color. Grows 5 to 6 feet. 20c. each.

Charles Henderson—Equally well adapted for the garden in summer and the window in winter. Of a dwarf, compact habit, rarely exceeding 3½ feet in height in the garden and less in pots. None of the varieties excel it in the dazzling crimson color; the individual flowers are very large and of admirable form, and a yellow marking in the center adds to their attractiveness. 10c. each.

Egandale—Especially valuable as a bedding variety, having dark bronzy foliage similar to the old Indica varieties, but with large, bright cherry-red flowers of good shape and substance. Height, four feet; one of the best bronze Cannas. 10c. each.

Florence Vaughan—In color a bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red. The flowers are of the largest size, of great substance and perfect form, borne in large heads and the greatest profusion. Plants rarely exceed 3 feet in height. 10c. each.

Madame Crozy—This is one of the grandest of all the Dwarf French Cannas. The color of its flowers is a brilliant vermillion-scarlet, bordered with a deep golden yellow, the petals very wide and broadly rounded, making a flower as large as a fair sized Gladiolus bloom. It rarely attains a height of over four feet; the flowers commence appearing when it is only a foot high, and from them on are produced in such rapid succession that the plant is always in bloom. 10c. each.

President Cleveland—A genuine Gibraltar among Cannas. Height only 3½ feet, but the strongest, heaviest grower in the family; crowned with numerous immense trusses of large, rich orange-scarlet flowers. A mass of bloom from very early in the summer until cut down by frost. 10c. each.

President McKinley—One of the earliest flowering Cannas and valuable either for bedding or pot culture. Flowers a fine clear crimson, with scarlet shading, and borne in large even trusses, which are carried well above the foliage. Plant dwarf in habit, growing but 2½ to 3 feet even in rich soil. Foliage rich green with chocolate margin. 10c. each.

Similar to Mme. Crozy, the petals are broad and reflexed, the center of each being a brilliant scarlet surrounded by a broad and distinct band of golden yellow, which gives a very unique and novel effect, as if gold-laced. 10c. each.

Souv. d'Antoine Crozy—The very finest of all the gilt-edged varieties. Color, dazzling crimson-scarlet with broad laced border of bright gold. A marvelously profuse bloomer and stands the hottest sun without burning. Height 3 feet. Better even than Mad. Crozy, which is highest praise. 10c. each.

Aquatic and Bog Plants.

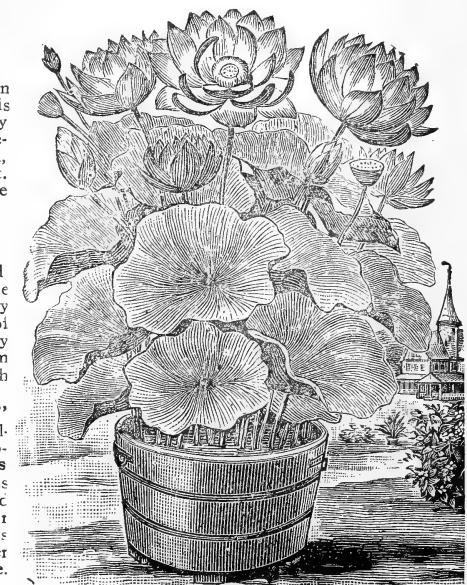
Few are aware of the amount of enjoyment to be derived from the cultivation of this class of plants, which are as easily grown as any. Tubs, artificial pools made of stone, brick or cement, fountain basins or natural bodies of water, may be used for the purpose, and after once planting about all the care the plants require is to see that the supply of water is constant. The soil may be either good, rich loam, and decayed cow or stable manure in equal parts, or rich mud or muck. Tubs should be set in the warmest, sunniest part of the yard; and they may be wintered in the cellar.

HARDY WATER LILIES.

The following Lotus and Nymphaeas are perfectly hardy everywhere in the soil beneath the water, where the frost cannot reach them, no matter how thick the ice forms on the surface of the water. Once established in a pond, lake or any still body of water, they will spread from year to year and furnish quantities of their exquisite flowers. They can also be grown with perfect success in ordinary tubs in the yard, and bloom all summer. In planting the roots do not tie them to a stone and sink them, but push the roots carefully into the mud, after which they will take care of themselves.

EGYPTIAN Lotus, (*Nelumbium Speciosum*)—The wonderful "Sacred Lotus," so famed in prose and poetry. One of the most tropical appearing plants in cultivation, but equally as hardy as our common Water Lily. In rich soil it will produce leaves 30 inches across on footstalks 5 to 6 feet in length, and flower stalks 5 to 7 feet tall. The flowers open like an immense Tulip, the base of the petals being creamy white, most beautifully and delicately shaded off toward the edge into bright pink. They are delightfully fragrant, and in the last stages of their development measure from 10 to 13 inches from tip to tip of petals. It grows readily and rapidly and blooms finely in a tub; but the larger the tub the better the results. We offer roots at the very low price of 50c. each. No seed for sale.

"Last year I had a tub each of *Nelumbium Speciosum* and *Luteum*, and lots of blossoms. They were beauties."—MRS. B. PINKNEY, Kan.



EGYPTIAN LOTUS.

NYMPHAEA Odorata—Our native Water or Pond Lily, the praises of which can never be too highly sung. Its lovely white and deiciously fragrant flowers appear at an advantage beside the most costly exotics. In very rich soil it will produce flowers 6 inches and leaves 13 inches across. 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Nymphaea Odorata Gigantea—This is a gigantic form of the white Water Lily, which we discovered in this state. We have measured leaves of it which were 22 inches in diameter, and flowers 8 inches across. The leaves have their edges very curiously ruffled, and in some instances turned up, forming a rim after the manner of the Victoria Regia. Flowers fragrant pure white with a golden-yellow center, and of a decided cup-shape, giving it a very distinct appearance. It begins to flower very early in the spring and continues to bloom profusely until frost. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; 6 for 70c. 12 for \$1.25.

Nymphaea Odorata Minor—A dwarf variety of *Odorata*, possessing the same qualities of hardiness and fragrance, but producing flowers only 1½ to 2 inches across; white, tinted with pink on the outside. The leaves are correspondingly small. A perfect little gem. 20c; 3 for 50c.



TUB GROWN HARDY NYMPHAEA.

WATER HYACINTH.

Floats on the water by means of its curiously inflated leaf-stalks and throws up spikes of the most exquisite flowers as beautiful as many of the choicest Orchids. Each flower is as large or larger than a silver dollar; in color a beautiful soft lilac-rose, sparkling as if covered with diamond dust. The upper petal, which is the largest, has a large metallic-blue blotch in the center, and in the center of that a small deep golden-yellow spot. Can be grown in the open air in summer, and in the window in winter, in anything which will hold water. 15c. each; 3 for 35c.; 6 for 60c.

WATER POPPY.

(*Limnocharis Humboldtii*.)

A charming and easily cultivated plant, with small, oval, floating leaves, and the most exquisite flowers of a bright lemon color, with black stamens, standing a few inches out of the water, and produced freely all summer. Easily grown in a pool, tub, or any shallow water. Must be wintered away from frost. 10c. each.

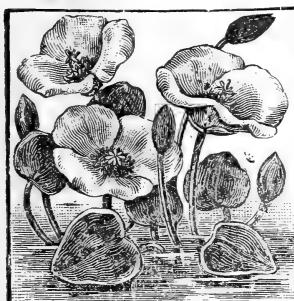
"The Water Poppy in a tub 2 feet in diameter had 144 blooms."—WILL B. POTTS, Ind.

"My Water Poppy has bloomed every day since a week after I planted it in water."—MRS. J. E. CLARKSON, Tenn.

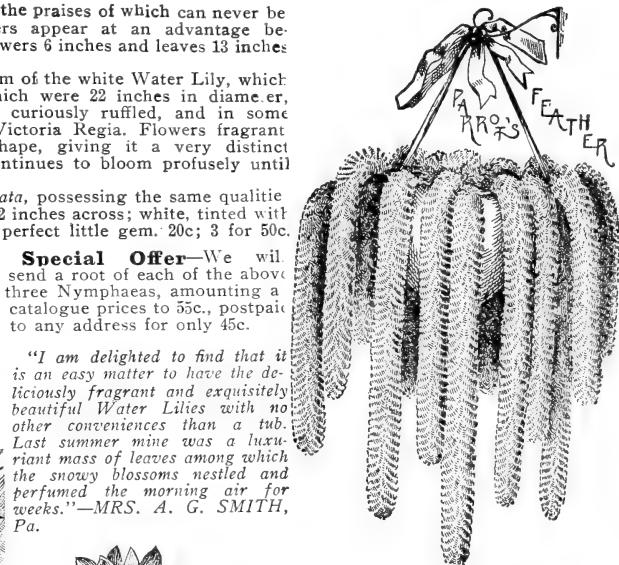
UMBRELLA PLANT.

(*Cyperus Alternifolius*.)

A splendid decorative plant, being almost as ornamental as a Palm or Fern, and above all is as easily grown as the commonest weed. As it will thrive in shade as well as sun, it is an excellent plant for the dining-room table. It is also fine for the centers of baskets, vases, Wardian cases, or as a water plant in very moist spots, or even in shallow water. It throws up slender, round stems from 2 to 3 feet high, surmounted at the top by a whorl of flat, ribbon-like leaves, diverging horizontally, giving the plant a very curious appearance. It should have an abundance of water. 15c. each.



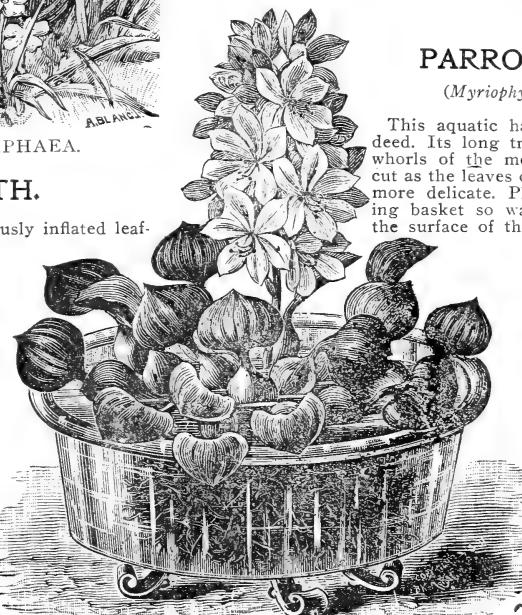
WATER POPPY.



PARROT'S FEATHER.

(*Myriophyllum Proserpinacoides*.)

This aquatic hanging plant is a novelty indeed. Its long trailing stems are clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage as finely cut as the leaves of the Cypress Vine, and much more delicate. Planted in a water-tight hanging basket so water can be kept standing on the surface of the soil, it will trail down over the sides in a most charming manner. It can be grown in the tubs with other aquatics, and trained over the sides with beautiful effect. In a tank or lake it prefers shallow water and will run about over the surface, the ends of the creeping stems standing erect, forming beautiful tufts or tassels. 10c. each.



WATER HYACINTH.

"I have Parrot's Feather in a handsome glass bowl, over which it droops beautifully, while the center is full of short plumes."—MRS. I. C. WELLCOME, Maine.



UMBRELLA PLANT.

Half Hardy or Pot Shrubs.

This magnificent class of plants used to be very popular, but was crowded out for a time by the craze for "bedding plants." Can be grown in pots, boxes or tubs, grouped about the lawn or piazza, where they will bloom profusely all summer, and be wintered in the cellar, if desired. Each passing year will only add to their size and value. All they require is good soil and liberal waterings.

ABELIA Rupestris—Beautiful Chinese evergreen shrub covering itself with pale pink tubular flowers. Reliably hardy at least as far North as Philadelphia. Makes a fine shrub. 15c. each; extra large and fine 30c. each.

ALLAMANDA Neriifolia—An elegant shrubby species producing clusters of tubular yellow flowers, the throat streaked with dark orange, followed by very curious seed pods. Fine for pots or budding out. 20c. each; larger, very fine, 30c. each. (For climbing Allamandas see page 20.)

ARDISIA Crenulata—A handsome evergreen shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers and clusters of vermillion colored berries which remain on the plant a long time. Being evergreen and covered the year round with either berries or flowers, or both, the plant is always beautiful. 15c. each.

White-Berried Ardisia—Like the above in every way except the berries are pure white. 15c. each.

CESTRUM Laurifolia—A greatly improved form of the famous Night-blooming Jessamine, producing in the greatest profusion clusters of greenish-tinted white flowers which are overpoweringly sweet at night. Makes a lovely pot plant, and is of the easiest culture. Blooms almost the year round, and small plants, 12 to 18 inches high, load themselves with bloom, a spray being produced in the axil of every leaf. Forms a lovely, large dense shrub in Florida gardens. 10c. each; larger 30c. each.

Cestrum Diurnum—Day-blooming Jessamine. A handsome quick-growing evergreen shrub, producing quantities of sweet scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and somewhat resembling Candytuft flowers. A fine pot plant of the easiest culture, and for the open ground in Florida. 15c. each.

Cestrum Parqui—The famous Night-blooming Jessamine, producing beautiful white flowers in clusters, and the greatest profusion, overpoweringly sweet at night. It is said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants. Thrives to perfection in the open ground in Florida, quickly forming a large, dense shrub, and sprouting up readily if frozen down. It is a lovely pot plant, and of easiest culture, thriving to perfection in good loam and sand. 15c. each; extra large, 30c. each.

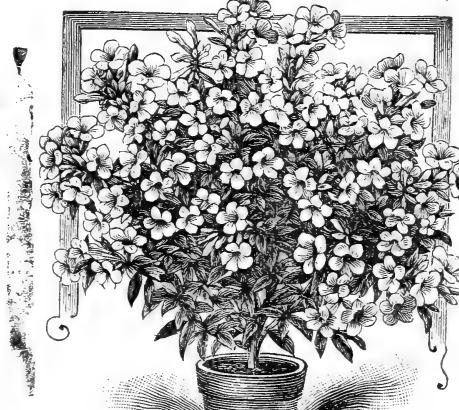
CLERODENDRON Fragrans Flore Pleno—The accompanying little cut conveys some slight idea of the beauty of this much neglected plant. It is of low, shrubby growth, with large, tropical-looking leaves, dull green above and dusty appearing beneath. From the axils of the leaves appear compact heads of the most exquisite waxy white flowers, exactly like miniature Camellia blooms, and of the most delicious fragrance, at times giving a pleasing banana-like odor. The flowers are produced in such a compact head as to resemble a bouquet. Given a rich soil it blooms profusely; can be wintered in the cellar or kept up for winter blossoms. If cut down by frost, it sprouts up readily and vigorously from the root. As a pot plant, it should be pinched in and made to grow bushy. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.



ARDISIA CRENULATA.



CESTRUM LAURIFOLIA.



ALLAMANDA NERIIFOLIA.

CRAPE MYRTLES—Our cut shows the appearance of the individual flower, but we leave to the imagination the appearance of a bush completely covered with large panicles consisting of such flowers. The petals of the flowers are like crape. It can be set in the ground in the spring, where it will bloom readily, and in the fall be dug up, put in a box and wintered in the cellar, or it can be kept in a box or tub the year round. As far north as Philadelphia the roots are hardy in the open ground, shooting up freely in spring and blooming.

Light Pink—A favorite; **Scarlet**—Very fine; **Purple**—Choice. Prices, 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Special Offer—One each of the above 3 sorts for 35c.

Express size, 30c. each; 3 for 80c.

White—Very rare and exquisitely beautiful. 25c. each.

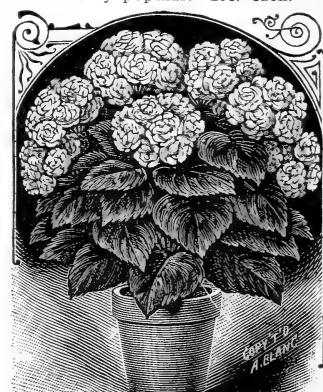
COFFEE (*Coffea Arabica*)—A beautiful evergreen shrub, with waxy, shining dark-green foliage and sweet-scented flowers, disposed in axillary clusters, which are succeeded by bright red berries which contain the coffee kernels. A fine companion for the Tea Plant. Give ample pot room and plenty of water. 15c. each.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum Camphora*)—The camphor Tree or Camphor Laurel, from which the gum camphor of commerce is obtained. A beautiful evergreen, hardy in the lower Gulf States. Leaves smooth, and a rich, shining green, the newer growth tinged with a beautiful wine color, making a striking contrast. One of the most symmetrical trees imaginable forming a perfect cone from the ground to the summit. It should be extensively planted in Florida as an ornamental tree for yards of streets, and at the North as a pot or tub plant, or account of its ornamental character and its very aromatic leaves and berries when bruised or crushed. 15c. each; extra large and fine, 30c. each.

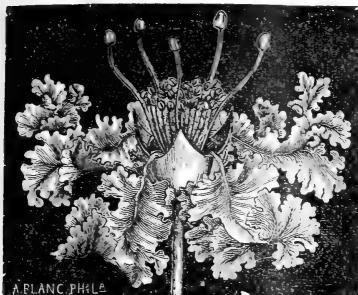
CROTONS—Among the finest decorative plants known combining the gayest and brightest colors with the most wonderfully diverse forms their varied hues far surpassing autumnal effects. The leaves of all are more or less margined, sometimes entirely variegated with shades, of yellow, orange and crimson. 15c. each; 3 (all different) for 40c.

DATURA Arborea—This grows in a fine miniature tree-form and completely loads itself with pure white drooping bell-shaped flowers, foot long, 6 or 8 inches wide, of the most overpowering sweetness, and the same flowers opening for several days in succession. 15c. each.

ERANTHEMUM Pulchellum—A fine pot plant for winter blooming, producing lovely, deep blue flowers very freely from Christmas until spring. It grows in nice bushy shape, with many side branches, terminated with a spike of numerous blossoms; leaves dark green and wrinkled. It is of the easiest culture, requiring but little care, and this, combined with its rare color, will make it very popular. 10c. each.



CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS,
FL. PL.



CRAPE MYRTLE FLOWER.

EUPHORBIA Sanguinea—A low growing shrubby plant, bushy and very symmetrical in shape. Foliage purplish-crimson, veined carmine, and lustrous. Of free and easy growth, succeeding well either in pots or the open ground and in sun or shade. Late in the season produces loose, open panicles of small cream-colored flowers. A very striking plant. Nice plants, 25c. each; heavy bushy plants from 4-inch pots, 40c. each, postpaid.

GOLDEN DEW DROP (*Duranta Plumieri*).—A handsome evergreen pot shrub, bearing racemes of lovely, delicate blue flowers in great profusion. They resemble the flowers of the Forget-me-not, but are larger, are produced for at least 3 months, and are rapidly followed by clusters of beautiful golden berries which hang on for 6 months, so that the plant is ornamental three-fourths of the year. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

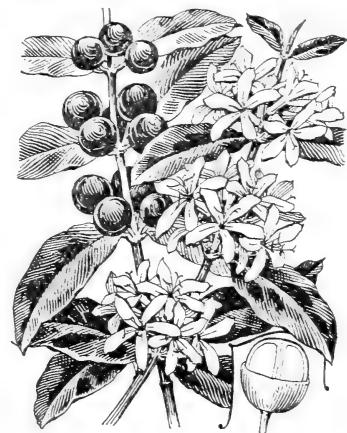
JESSAMINES—The Jessamines, or Jasminums, form a class which is noted for the combined beauty and fragrance of all its varieties. They are great favorites and as easy to grow as Geraniums.

Cape Jessamine (*Gardenia Florida*, *Fl. Pl.*)—One of the most beautiful and desirable evergreen shrubs in existence, producing large, double, white, exquisitely fragrant flowers from May until September. Hardy throughout the lower South. Our cut shows the form of the exquisite Camellia-like flowers, but the real flowers must be seen in order to appreciate their waxy texture and delicious perfume. The plant grows in very beautiful form, and with its dark, shining leaves is highly ornamental at all times. 15c. each, 3 for 40c.; larger, 30c. each.

Gracillimum—A new *Jasminum* and remarkable for its freedom of bloom. Of graceful habit, long slender branches springing out near the ground and curving over on all sides. A flower shoot is produced at every joint, which terminates in a cluster of pure white flowers. Is in bloom from October to February. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.



CAMPHOR TREE AS A POT PLANT.



COFFEE.

Grand Duke—This sort is very easily grown. Even small plants bear a profusion of very double creamy white flowers having a powerful and delicious perfume. It is a magnificent plant and one of the most valuable and popular pot plants wherever known. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Hirsutum—Flowers in umbels, pure white large, fragrant; petals 6 to 9. Grows in the form of a miniature bush. An exquisite pot plant. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Lucidum—Twiner, with shiny, evergreen leaves and clusters of white star-shaped flowers. 15c.; larger, 30c. each.

Maid of Orleans—A very attractive new *Jasmine* with shining pale green foliage and good size double flowers, blooming profusely all summer. A very beautiful and desirable sort and very easy to grow. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Poetica—A very rapid grower which may be trained either as a climber or in bush-form. Foliage handsome and glossy and plant covers itself with a perfect cloud of airy, starry white fragrant blossoms, smaller than those of the Catalonian *Jessamine* but blooms in larger clusters. A lovely pot plant. 15c. each, larger, 30c. each.

Revolutum—Yellow-flowered, growing readily to the height of from 10 to 20 feet in the open ground. In pots makes a fine little bush. Exquisitely fragrant and hardy North to Maryland, 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Sambac (*Arabian Jessamine*)—The most deliciously fragrant of all. Flowers single, white, and borne in cymes. Plant climbing and blooming all the year round. 15c. each; larger, 30c.

"The 3 Crape Myrtle plants I got of you are all in bloom, and are beautiful!"—BARTON KIRBY, Kan.

"We are delighted with the Cestrum Parqui which we obtained from you. It is 8 feet high and has had two crops of bloom (this and last year). The whole house is full of the exquisite perfume that penetrates every room, upstairs and downstairs."—G. KINGDON, Canada.



CAPE JESSAMINE.



GOLDEN DEWDROP.



CROTON.

JUSTICIA Bicolor—Blooms nearly all the year. Flowers star-shaped, white-tipped crimson-maroon and resemble some species of Orchids. 15c. each.

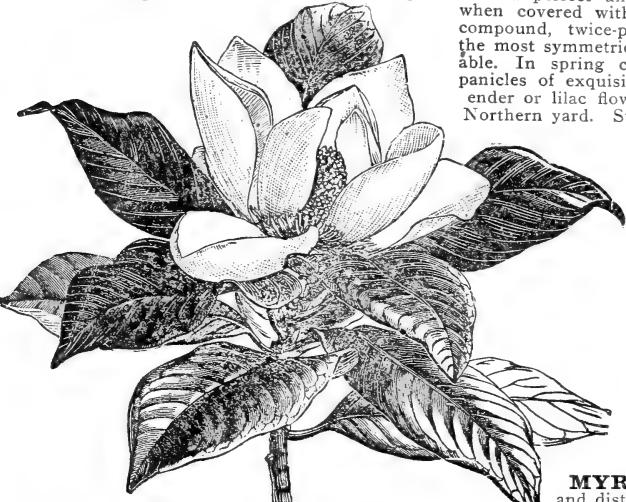
Justicia Coccinea—An upright-growing pot plant of free growth, with large glossy green leaves and terminal spikes of bright coral-red flowers which look as if made of wax, and crown the plant nearly the whole year. Does finely in the open ground all the year round in this State, or bedded out in the summer at the North. 10c. each.

LION'S TAIL (*Leonotis Leonurus*)—An old plant but lost to cultivation until reintroduced a few years ago. A very showy plant, as easy to grow as a Geranium and constantly in bloom during the entire winter. The bright, orange colored flowers look as if made of plush, and are produced in curious whorls. Fine for pots North and a grand plant for South Florida gardens. 15c. each.

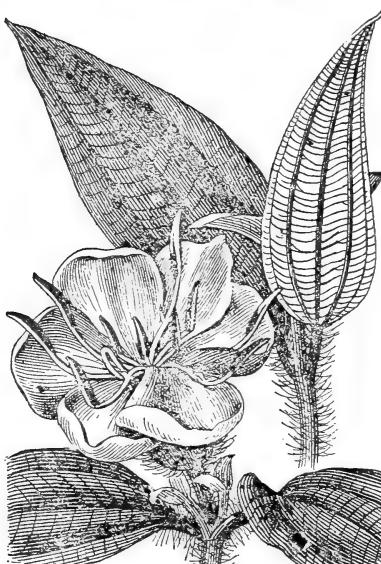
MAGNOLIA Grandiflora—The wondrous Magnolia of the South, the most magnificent of all our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves very large, much like those of the Rubber Tree, dark, shining green above and a beautiful rusty brown beneath, forming a striking contrast. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, creamy white, waxy and powerfully fragrant. Forms a majestic tree 60 to 80 feet high. Not considered hardy north of Washington, though a well protected specimen in Philadelphia blooms annually. But as it begins blooming when quite small, it can be treated as a tub plant and wintered in the cellar. Price of fine pot-grown plants, which are sure to live and grow off finely. 20c. each.

MELIA Floribunda—A small evergreen shrub growing three to four feet high, with straight stem and symmetrical crown of dark green leaves. Its upright panicles of purple and white flowers are exquisite, so fragrant that they will perfume a large room, and are almost constantly produced, the plant blooming when only a foot tall. It makes a delightful pot plant and is one of the very best of the new plants. 20c. each; larger, 30c. each.

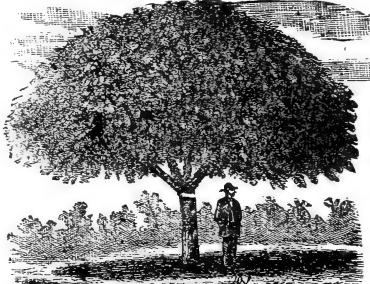
Melia Umbraculiformis—The *Umbrella China Tree* which is so popular as a shade tree throughout the lower South. The top assumes a perfect umbrella shape and when covered with its dark green, compound, twice-pinnate leaves is the most symmetrical object imaginable. In spring covers itself with panicles of exquisitely fragrant lavender or lilac flowers. As a tub shrub it would prove a great attraction for a Northern yard. Strong, open ground plants, 25c.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.



MELASTOMA SANGUINEUM.



MELIA UMBRACULIFORMIS.



LION'S TAIL.

MELASTOMA—A genus of beautiful evergreen shrubs of great beauty for pot and tub culture and found in this country only in the rarest collections. They bear large, showy flowers, purple, violet, rose, rarely white, shaped like those of the Pleroma (offered on page 27) which belongs to the same family or order.

Candidum—The young stems and leaf stems are wine-red and covered with soft white hairs, giving a peculiar appearance. The red color also extends about half way along the 5 strong and prominent veins underneath the leaves. The leaves are deep green and covered above and below with silky white hairs, giving them a beautiful appearance and velvety texture. Flowers large and purple. Native of China. 15c. each.

Sanguineum—Crimson bristles clothe the stems of this species, adding much to the plant's appearance. The leaves are green above and shining, but red at the nerves beneath, and are very distinct and ornamental. The branches terminate in clusters of very large delicately-soft pink or rose-colored flowers. Also native of China. 20c. each.

MYRTUS Tomentosa (*The Downy Myrtle*). A very handsome and distinct species, bearing beautiful pink five-petaled flowers, resembling

the leaves of the plant are almost completely hidden, and the branches weighted to the ground. The flowers are followed by fruits about the size of a gooseberry, red in color, and of an agreeable sweetish taste; fine for jam, etc. It should be grown in every Florida garden for its fruit, and at the North as an elegant pot shrub. Good plants, 15c. each; strong plants from 3-inch pots, 30c.

OLEA Fragrans—An elegant little pot shrub known as Sweet Olive from the powerful and delicious fragrance of the small clusters of delicate cream-white flowers which are produced in great profusion during fall and winter. Foliage deep green, similar to a Camellia. Very desirable. 25c.



MYRTUS TOMENTOSA.



shrubs. The outside, or calyx, of the flowers, while the inside, or petals, look like crape or crimped tissue paper.

Alba Plena—Creamy white flowers, very double. 15c. each.

James Vick—A very dwarf variety, with flowers large and most brilliant orange-scarlet. Very desirable. 15c. each.

Variegata—Flowers very large and very double, yellow, flaked with scarlet. A magnificent variety. 15c. each.

POINCIANA—(Bird-of-Paradise Flower.)—The Poincianas are among the chief glories of tropical and semi-tropical gardens and make exceedingly fine pot-shrubs on account of their elegant foliage and brilliant flowers.

Poinciana Pulcherrima—A beautiful shrub with finely pinnated Mimosa-like leaves. The new growths completely covered all the time with delicate orange and red flowers, the stamens and pistils very long and curving upward, giving the flower a most curious appearance. A perfect blaze of glory when in bloom. Is easily grown, and begins blooming when only a foot tall. 15c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Pulcherrima var. Flava—This variety seems to be practically unknown outside of the West Indies and South Florida. Flowers bright, clear yellow. A fine companion for the orange and red. 15c. each.

PLEROMA Splendens—Rare and exceedingly beautiful, and flowers almost the year around. Leaves feel and look as if cut out of lovely green velvet; flowers larger than a silver dollar and of a rich, deep, royal purple—a shade almost unknown among flowers. The plant grows in fine symmetrical shape,



POINCIANA PULCHERRIMA.

OLEANDER—The Oleanders are too well known to require extended description. No plant is easier to manage; the flowers possess a fragrance almost rivaling the Rose, and a well-grown specimen is an object of great beauty.

Rosea Splendens—Double pink, a soft, exquisite shade, and very fragrant, producing its flowers in great abundance. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; larger, 30c. each.

Double Red—Deep rich color, inner petals more or less marked with narrow white stripe; flower not quite so large as the double pink. 15c. each.

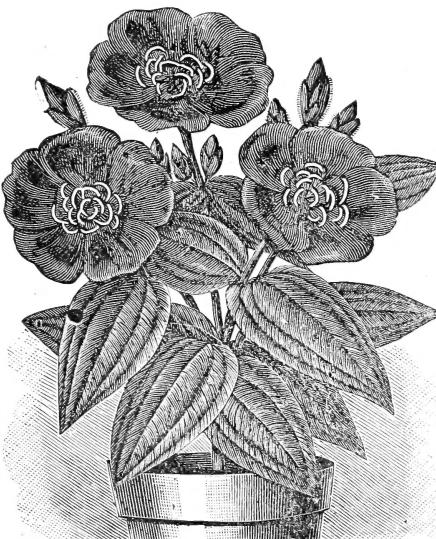
Double White—Beautiful beyond description, forming a lovely contrast with the pink and red varieties. 15c. each.

Single White—This is the most profuse flowering shrub we know of, and certainly one of the most beautiful. It loads itself with such quantities of exquisite flowers that the foliage is almost completely hidden. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; fine large plants, 30c. each.

Carneum—A very free-flowering and exceedingly beautiful variety. Flowers single, pure white with deep pink lines in the throat, producing the most exquisite effect imaginable. 20c. each; larger, 30c. each.

Special Offer—We will send one each of these five fine Oleanders (amounting to 80c.) for only 65c.

POMEGRANATE—The dwarf or ornamental flowering Pomegranates are exceedingly beautiful pot plants. The flowers look as if cut out of very thick sealing wax, while the inside, or petals, look like crape or crimped tissue paper.



PLEROMA SPLENDENS.

large, perfectly double to the center, of a bright shade of pink, and produced in succession throughout the season. Hardy south of Washington. Farther north should be treated as a pot or tub plant the year round. 15c. each.

RUELLIA (Goldfussia) **Anisophylla**—Forms a very symmetrical bush about 18 inches high, covered in late fall and winter with hundreds of lavender-blue thimble-shaped flowers. 15c. each.

Ruellia Formosa—Flowers very rich scarlet. Salvia-like but larger, borne in great profusion and continuously. Fine for pots or bedding. 15c. each.

Ruellia Longiflorum—A splendid plant for pot culture, coming into full flower in 2 months from the cutting and throughout the dull mons of winter being covered with bright red blossoms. Also fine for bedding out, as it is practically an ever-bloomer. 15c. each.

Ruellia Tuberosa—Of very bushy dwarf growth and covers itself with beautiful Bignonia-like flowers which are the same lovely shade of

like a miniature tree, and is never too small to bloom, while good-sized specimens present a display charming to behold. Does finely in the open ground in Florida, sprouting readily from the roots when frozen down. 20c. each.

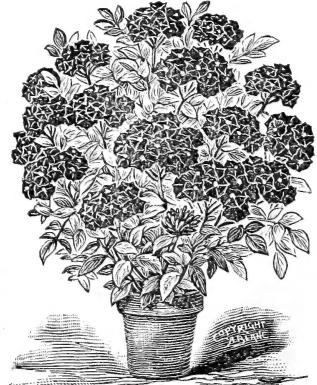
PLUMBAGO—The Plumbagos will bloom constantly for months in succession, and then again after a good cutting back and a brief rest.

Capensis—A most delicate and quite indescribable shade of light blue which is rarely found in any other flower. Exquisite. 15c. each.

Capensis Alba—Flowers cream-white. Otherwise exactly like Capensis. Very choice and beautiful. 15c. each.

Special Offer—The two for 25c.

ROSA Micropylia—(Burr Rose, Locust Rose.)—A very rare and distinctive Chinese Rose which was a great favorite in the old Southern plantation gardens before the war but has since become very rare. It gets its common names from the curious fact that all the spines are gathered together on the calyx or outside covering of the flower buds, giving them the appearance of a burr, especially the burr of the Chinquapin, and that its small fragrant, pinnated leaves are so unlike any other plant except a Locust tree in miniature. Flowers

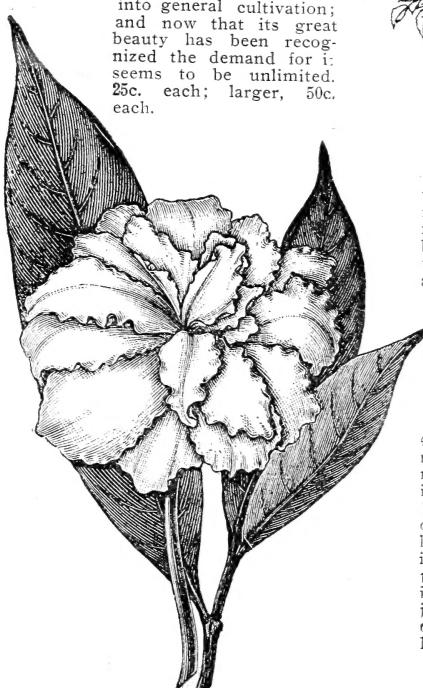




TEA PLANT.

TEA PLANT (*Camellia Thea*).—This is the true Chinese Tea Plant which makes a beautiful little evergreen pot shrub, covered with lovely single white flowers, each with a profusion of golden-tipped stamens. It is truly beautiful as well as novel, and of the earliest cultivation. It is perfectly hardy throughout the Gulf States, where it makes fine hedges, and good tea may be prepared from its leaves. 20c. each.

TABERNAEMONTANA
Coronaria, Fl. Pl. (*Adam's Apple, East India Rose Bay*).—It forms a neat, shrubby plant—somewhat like a Cape Jessamine—and for months at a time is completely covered with the most beautiful double, wax-white flowers, with elegant crimped petals, fragrant at night. One of the very choice things that can be procured from but few sources. It is not a new plant but has only lately come into general cultivation; and now that its great beauty has been recognized the demand for it seems to be unlimited. 25c. each; larger, 50c. each.

TABERNAEMONTANA CORONARIA,
FL. PL.

blue as the Cornflower. Bedded out in summer it will flower from July on till Christmas if potted before frost. 20c.

SOLANUM Rantonetti—The *True Blue Solanum*. This is a shrubby sort which bears flowers of the very deepest and clearest blue, which is brought out more vividly by a yellow center. It forms a neat little bush about 2 feet high, which is covered with bloom during the entire summer and almost until Christmas. See cut on preceding page. 15c. each.

TECOMA Capensis—A native of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, a close relative of the Trumpet Creeper, but smaller and more delicate in stems, leaves and flowers. The latter are tubular, orange and scarlet, and borne in dense racemes. The leaves are pinnate and of a beautiful dark shining green, contrasting finely with the glowing heads of flowers. The plant may be trained as a climber or as a shrub by cutting it back occasionally when it will assume the form shown in the accompanying cut. Treated in this way it makes an elegant pot shrub, beginning to flower while in 2½-pots and the plant very small, and its period of blooming is very prolonged,—in fact it is almost a perpetual bloomer. It is very fine for training in front of piazzas in Florida. 20c. each; larger, very fine, 30c. each.

THUNBERGIA Erecta—A beautiful shrubby species from West Africa, and one of the most handsome of all



THUNBERGIA ERECTA.

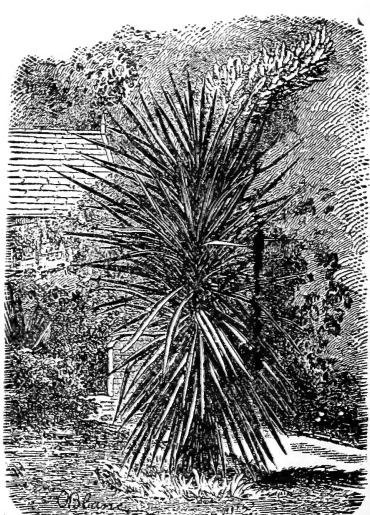


TECOMA CAPENSIS.

too severe freezing; but it is hardy as far north as South Carolina. It is always ornamental from its smallest size until it becomes an imposing specimen. Leaves very dark green, stiff and pointed, forming a fine head. Begins blooming when quite small, producing an immense head of creamy, bell-shaped flowers. As a decorative plant it cannot be surpassed, being fully as desirable as the finest Palms and even more striking in appearance. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; larger and very fine, 40c. each.

Yucca Gloriosa—Makes a trunk 2 to 4 feet high, crowned with a head of magnificent tropical-looking foliage, from the midst of which shoots up in late fall an immense pyramidal panicle of white, bell-like flowers, lasting in bloom for 3 weeks or more. As far north as Philadelphia the late fall frosts usually cut off its blooming in the open ground, but as a tub or vase plant it may be removed to the piazza or into the house, and its exquisite flowers enjoyed at a time when the garden has been desolated. May be wintered in pit or cellar. 20c. each; very strong plants, 40c.

"It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge my thrifty well rooted plants and thank you for your consideration."—MISS F. A. FARWELL, Cal.



SPANISH DAGGER.

Misceaneous Bubs and Plants.

HARDY GRASSES.

Eulalia Jap. Zebrina—Leaves very dark deep green, striped or marked across instead of lengthwise, with bands of cream white, producing a very peculiar and beautiful effect. 10c.

Eulalia Jap. Gracillima—Totally distinct in appearance from the above. Leaves very long and very narrow, of a beautiful green color with a silvery white mid-rib. 10c.

Erianthus Ravennae—A very stately tall-growing, Reed-like Grass from South Europe. Sends up stout stems 6 to 8 feet high, bearing fine graceful plumes in abundance. Rarely seen but ought to be in every garden. 10c.

Arundo Donax Variegata—A magnificent Bamboo-Reed growing 8 to 12 feet high and clothed with exquisitely variegated leaves quickly producing a splendid oriental effect. Hardy as far north as New Jersey if the tuber-like roots are mulched over winter, or may be lifted and wintered in box of soil in cellar. 15c. each; strong large roots, by express, 30c. each.

Special Offer—One each of the above 4 Grasses for only 40c.

ST. LUCIE GRASS.

This is the grass used to make the beautiful lawns around the great Flagler hotels at Palm Beach and Miami. The best of all lawn grasses for Florida. Looks like Bermuda Grass but grows more rapidly, is greener in winter, and is easily eradicated, as it makes no underground shoots. It will make a fine lawn on the sandiest of land. Price, 40c. per 100, postpaid; \$1.50 per 1,000, by express.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA—This is the *Aru* or true *Arrow Root* plant from which the arrow root of commerce is obtained. It is not only a very interesting plant, but a very beautiful foliage plant, and produces pretty small white flowers. It soon fills a pot, making a fine specimen, quite distinctive and tropical in appearance, and is very effective among other pot plants. It may also be bedded out, if desired, and will flourish in any position, no matter how poor the soil. Fine tubers, 10c.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

(*Thread and Needle Plant.*)

Too well known to need description. Extremely tropical appearing, perfectly hardy everywhere. A splendid plant for the cemetery and rock-work. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

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BANANAS—

HART'S CHOICE.

CAVENDISH.

ORINOCO.

BANANAS.

Very few people know that these plants can be grown in the North as successfully as either Cannas or Corn. Such, however, is the case, and there exists no good reason why everyone should not possess his own Banana "tree," and annually enjoy its magnificent growth. They make grand decorative plants when grown in large pots, kegs or tubs of rich soil, and they are particularly valuable for open ground culture in the centers of beds of foliage plants, moist situations, etc. The cut gives some idea of the splendid form these plants assume. An Illinois gentleman tells in the following words how easily they are grown in the open ground: "Last May I set out a very small plant of Hart's Choice variety, not over 15 inches high, in an entirely unprotected situation. By fall it was 7 feet high and had leaves 6 feet long and 18 inches broad; the stalk measured over 26 inches in circumference at the ground." But this record has been greatly outdone at the North, where small plants of the Orinoco Banana, set out in May, have attained a height of 18 feet by the first of October, with enormous leaves 10 feet long and 2 feet wide. Of course these plants were set in very rich soil and given an abundance of water and liquid manure. In planting, dig a good sized hole, 18 inches or more deep, fill with rich soil and plenty of well-decayed manure (they thrive wonderfully in muck soil), set the plants in this, and keep well watered during the summer, and they will make an astonishing growth. Just before frost, cut all the leaves off (but do not cut the stalk), dig them up and place the roots in a box of earth, but keep them quite dry (to prevent growth), and they will winter as easily as a Canna or Dahlia. If you want to see the grandest

plant that ever grew, plant a Banana; and if you wish to "astonish the natives," remember that you cannot make the soil too rich for it, nor give it too much water. If you faithfully attend to these two points, you will say in the fall that it has paid. If possible, set the plants in some sheltered position—the hotter the better—where the wind cannot strike them to whip and tear the magnificent great leaves.

Dwarf or Cavendish Banana (*Musa Cavendishi*)—An extra fine sort; dwarf, but very strong and robust, attaining a height of only 6 or 8 feet. The magnificent leaves look as though sprinkled with blood. Yield of fruit enormous, sometimes as many as 200 or 300 in a bunch. 20c. each; 3 for 50c.; larger, by express, 25c. each; 3 for 65c.

Orinoco Banana (*Musa paradisiaca, var. sapientum*)—A grand sort for bedding out; grows very large, producing a magnificent effect. Very hardy, and should be grown everywhere as an ornamental plant. 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; larger by express, 2c. each; 3 for 60c.

Hart's Choice (*Musa Orientum*)—Of medium height, stalk and midrib tinged with red. Bears early, and is very hardy for a Banana. Fruit unsurpassed in flavor. 25c. each; 3 for 70c.; larger by express, 30c. each; 3 for 80c.

The three sorts make a magnificent clump in a yard.

Special Offer—For only 50c. we will send postpaid one tuber of each of the above three varieties of Bananas, amounting in catalogue prices to 60c.

Other Tropical Fruits—See pages 18 and 19.